

Stock Prices Tumble Again As U.S. Seeks to Restore Calm

NEW YORK — U.S. stock prices suffered another sharp setback Thursday after a severe drubbing Wednesday brought on by rising interest rates and dismay over U.S. trade figures.

The Dow Jones industrial average tumbled 57.61 points Thursday in late selling to close at 2,355.09. Five stocks fell in value for every one that gained on the New York Stock Exchange. The total value of the market, which slipped nearly 24 percent for the day, has plummeted almost 12 percent in a week. (Page 10.)

The volatility of the markets prompted an effort by U.S. officials to restore calm after a 95.46 point plunge in the Dow average Wednesday, the sharpest one-day drop on record.

The dollar, meanwhile, overcame initial pressure, ending little changed in New York trading.

"Credit markets, a key interest rate, the yield for 30-year Treasury securities, remained above 10 percent as bond prices slipped slightly from Wednesday's close. (Page 11.)

"Upward pressure on interest rates continued Thursday with the



announcement by Chemical Bank of New York that it had raised its prime lending rate by half a percentage point to 9.75 percent. It was Chemical's second increase in the prime rate in a week, but no other banks followed the move immediately.

The White House, in responding to the turbulence, issued a state-

ment saying that interest rates were "significantly higher" than could be justified by "current or existing inflation" and predicted that they would fall in the months to come.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said after briefing President Ronald Reagan that the economy "looks fundamentally sound."

Mr. Baker and the chairman of Council of Economic Advisors, Beryl W. Sprinkel, appeared in the White House press briefing room just minutes after Chemical Bank had announced its increase in the prime rate.

Mr. Baker would not comment on the prospect for a new increase in the Federal Reserve Board's discount rate, but he quoted the Federal Reserve Board's chairman, Alan Greenspan, as saying that the dangers of inflation "have been

overblown."

On the subject of the stock market, Mr. Baker shied away from predictions, saying only that he recognizes a degree of nervousness, but "the Apocalypse Now" scenario is not warranted.

Mr. Baker pointedly criticized the recent rise in interest rates in

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MARCH OF THE HANDICAPPED — A militiaman leaning on a jeep-mounted anti-aircraft gun while watching a procession of about 50 men and women who have been crippled by the Lebanese civil war. The group, on a 120-mile march across Lebanon to demand an end to the war, passed Thursday through the southern port of Sidon.

Iran Hits Ship Near Kuwait

Attack Presents U.S. With a New Escalation Threat

By Patrick E. Tyler

Washington Post Service

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — An Iranian missile struck an American-owned supertanker anchored off Kuwait's main oil port Thursday, setting the ship ablaze within sight of four other tankers that had arrived Tuesday under U.S. Navy escort. The attack was the first to have occurred in Kuwaiti waters.

The missile attack, on the 276,000-ton Sunami, presented the Reagan administration with a new threat of escalation in the Gulf.

The Sunami, because it is registered in Liberia, is not entitled to U.S. naval escort under U.S. policy. Reagan administration officials have reiterated as recently as this week their intention to protect only those tankers registered under the U.S. flag. Kuwait has reregistered 11 of its tankers as American through a U.S. oil conglomerate purchased by Kuwait's national oil company.

But the presence of U.S.-flag ships in the anchorage where Iran's powerful missile fell raised the immediate question of whether the attack would draw a U.S. military response against Iran.

President Ronald Reagan, asked in Washington whether the United States would respond to the attack, said he had not yet discussed the incident with the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"Our policy is still that we're going to defend ourselves if we're attacked," he said.

Because of Kuwait's sensitivity over maintaining its national sovereignty, U.S. warships are prohibited from entering Kuwaiti waters. The warships "drop off" the convoys at the entrance to Kuwait's ship channel in international waters.

U.S. officials in the region and in Washington said they believed that the Iranian missile was a Chinese-made Silkstorm fired from Iranian-controlled territory to the north on the Faw peninsula.

Kuwait immediately protested the attack to the United Nations. A Kuwaiti Defense Ministry statement said, "Kuwait holds Iran responsible for this act."

The missile struck a few miles from where the U.S. Navy was preparing to moor a second ocean-going barge rigging Kuwait, which has not granted U.S. basing facilities for aircraft or warships.

Three other long-range missiles, two of them identified as Silkstorms, were fired at Kuwaiti territory last month, one of them landed.

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Arias Says Nicaraguans Must Discuss Cease-Fire With Contras

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica, the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, has declared that the Nicaraguan government must end its refusal to negotiate a cease-fire with rebel guerrilla leaders for the Central American peace plan to go ahead.

"Now more than ever I am going to insist that a negotiated cease-fire in Nicaragua is indispensable if we are to achieve lasting peace in Central America," Mr. Arias said Tuesday night, hours after winning the peace prize.

In Washington, Reagan admini-

stration officials said they were basing their strategy in Central America on the expectation that the Sandinist government in Managua will not negotiate a cease-fire with the rebel leaders. They said the strategy would allow them to argue that Nicaragua has not fully complied with the peace plan, enhancing prospects for a renewal of rebel aid.

(President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador said in Washington on Thursday that the peace accord obligates the Nicaraguan government to arrange a cease-fire with the rebels through direct talks. The Associated Press reported.

"I have the obligation to talk to the Salvadorans whether they are guerrillas or whatever they are," Mr. Duarte said after addressing an informal joint meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives. "And Nicaragua has the obligation to talk to the Nicaraguans, whether they are contras" or not, he said.

(He also urged the Reagan administration to withhold further military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels until a formal evaluation in January of the peace accord. That period is substantially longer than the time contemplated by Mr. Reagan for renewing his request to

Congress for aid to the anti-Sandinist guerrillas.)

In an interview, Mr. Arias declared, "I strongly believe that Daniel Ortega should take my advice and accept Cardinal Obando's offer to help negotiate a cease-fire." He was referring to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan president, and Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the Roman Catholic primate in the nation.

The Sandinist leaders have put into effect some limited unilateral cease-fires and have said that government representatives would talk with rebel commanders in the field, but they have adamantly refused to negotiate with the rebel leaders. In-

stead, they have sought to negotiate with Washington.

Mr. Arias, in his comments, moved close to the Reagan administration's insistence on a negotiated cease-fire.

However, Mr. Arias also said the United States should not approve more aid for the Nicaraguan rebels, who are known as contras, before the outcome of the current peace process is clear.

"I ask that Congress not give new aid to the contras because that could be used as an excuse not to comply with the accord," he said.

The Costa Rican leader, who said repeatedly that the prize would give him increased moral authority

to guide the peace process, also urged the Sandinists to broaden their amnesty policy.

The peace accord signed in Guatemala on Aug. 7 by Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras requires each country to issue an amnesty, but the Sandinists have indicated they intend to offer amnesty only to rebels who give up their weapons, not to large numbers of prisoners convicted of security crimes.

"I hope that in both El Salvador and Nicaragua the amnesty will be as broad as possible, covering the largest number of political prisoners," Mr. Arias said. "If that

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Kiosk

NFL Players Ending Strike

NEW YORK (AP) — The 24-day National Football League strike ended Thursday when the union capitulated and went to court instead of trying to fight the club owners at the bargaining table.

Teams began reporting back even without a new contract agreement, but left after being told they had missed the deadline to play — and get paid — for this weekend's games, and again would be replaced by nonunion players. (Earlier story, Page 19.)

Plane Crashes in Italy

MILAN (Reuters) — An Italian airliner carrying 37 persons on a flight from Milan to Cologne crashed Thursday in a mountainous area of northern Italy during a rainstorm, the police said. No details of casualties were immediately available.



A suit from Comme des Garçons, one of the Japanese designers who showed Thursday in Paris. Weekend, Page 7.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Prime Minister Martens of Belgium offered to resign again over the nation's Dutch-French language dispute. Page 2.

SPORTS

■ St. Louis won the National League pennant and will meet Minnesota in the World Series starting Saturday. Page 19.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ A decline in auto sales drove U.S. retail sales down 0.4 percent in September. Page 11.

Dow close: DOWN 57.61
The dollar in New York:
DM £ Yen FF
18005 1.6625 142.10 6.0105

South Africa Strictly Curbs Universities

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government imposed strict controls on universities Thursday, threatening to cut off state subsidies unless anti-apartheid protests and other campus demonstrations are stopped.

University heads immediately charged that academic freedom was being curtailed and that the measures would encroach on the autonomy of higher education in South Africa.

The minister for national education, Frederik W. de Klerk, said the government would compel universities to enforce stricter discipline or face a cutoff of state funds, which can cover up to 80 percent of university operating costs.

Mr. de Klerk said that the universities would be expected to adopt "all reasonable steps" to prevent class boycotts and support for civil disobedience campaigns and political movements banned by security laws and decrees.

He said that the government had tried to persuade universities to enforce stricter discipline but that there had been no indication that the incidence of "unacceptable occurrences" had declined.

Responsibility for disciplining staff and students who participate in or encourage "revolutionary" protest will rest with the universities, government officials said.

The regulations also are designed to curtail unlawful strikes and the use of university notice boards and

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TIBETANS PROTEST — Tibetan demonstrators chanted slogans against Chinese rule during a rally Thursday in New Delhi. About 1,500 Tibetans took part in the protest. Meanwhile, in Lhasa, Tibet's capital, the Chinese police staged a show of force, adding to fears that a crackdown against dissident Buddhist monks is imminent. Page 2.

Shultz Says Arms Pact 'Isn't Buttoned Up Yet'

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday that a treaty with the Soviet Union eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles "isn't buttoned up yet," and that a summit meeting should be postponed if unexpected obstacles prevented the conclusion of the accord.

Mr. Shultz emphasized that he did not expect serious difficulties in completing the agreement, which Washington and Moscow announced last month had been reached "in principle."

The work of negotiators in Geneva "is going along quite well," he said.

But his goal of having a final treaty text worked out before he arrives in Moscow for talks next week appears unlikely to be reached, officials say, raising the possibility that he will have to spend more time talking through remaining points of disagreement, rather than grappling extensively with negotiations on long-range, strategic weapons.

This raises a question of whether or not the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, will agree to set a date for his proposed visit to the United States when Mr. Shultz meets with him next week. U.S. officials expect a date to be set, but since Mr. Gorbachev has made it clear that he wants a missile treaty to sign at such a summit meeting, it seems possible that a last-minute snag could disrupt plans to fix a precise time for Mr. Gorbachev's trip.

"It isn't buttoned up as yet," Mr. Shultz said at a news conference before leaving on the nine-day trip to the Middle East and the Soviet

Union. "There are still some issues ahead. I hope when I get to Moscow I don't have to spend too much time on INF," he said, using the initials for Intermediate Nuclear Forces. "I'm getting tired of INF. I want to get on to strategic arms."

Asked whether failure to conclude a treaty could interfere with a summit meeting, Mr. Shultz said, "If there isn't that accomplishment, there shouldn't be a meeting." Answering a second question on the subject, he said, "I should think that we should be able to wrap it up."

"But I do think that if it turns out that their attitude changes and they don't want an agreement," he added, "I think we should wait until we have one."

Among the issues outstanding is the disposition of 72 West German Pershing-1A missiles, whose nuclear warheads are in the possession of the United States. The Bonn government has announced its intention to dismantle the missiles, and during talks in Washington last month with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze the Reagan administration agreed to subject the warheads to the same provisions for withdrawal that will apply to other warheads covered by the treaty.

The apparent resolution of this issue led to the joint Soviet-American statement on an agreement "in principle" on the missiles and on a summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev by the end of the year.

But Soviet negotiators in Geneva then introduced an additional demand, U.S. officials said, by proposing that Moscow be allowed to maintain some of its shorter-range

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Spaniard Within Reach Of UNESCO Leadership

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After a campaign of byzantine complexity, Federico Mayor Zaragoza, a Spanish biochemist, stands within reach of nomination as director-general of the troubled United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

In four rounds of voting by the organization's 50-member executive board, Mr. Mayor, 53, has come within two votes of the incumbent, Amadou Mahtar M'bow of Senegal. In the fourth ballot Wednesday, Mr. Mayor, 66, gained 21 votes to Mr. Mayor's 19.

The board will hold a final runoff vote between the two leaders Friday. The crucial element is how the Soviet Union, Mongolia, East Germany and Bulgaria will deploy

their votes, which up to now have gone to Nikolai Todorov of Bulgaria. The Soviet Union used to give Mr. M'bow virtually automatic support but has since publicly denounced bad management and waste within UNESCO.

The Soviets have been privately hinting to Western diplomats that they will switch the four votes from Mr. Todorov to Mr. Mayor, which should give him a majority. UNESCO sources said that in a final day of intensive lobbying, Mr. Mayor might also succeed in picking up a few votes from the convincing victory he may need to win his election.

Mr. Mayor's 158-member, ruling General Conference, which votes on the director-general Nov. 7.

Mr. Mayor's election may stem See UNESCO, Page 6



Federico Mayor Zaragoza

Japanese Succumb to Lure of the Big Car

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The nation that filled the world with little automobiles has discovered something new: big, fast, luxury cars. But the latest consumer fad in Japan shows no signs of reversing the American trade deficit.

Despite expensive gasoline, narrow streets and limited cruising space on Japan's narrow islands, consumers with money to spend are breaking away from their habit of buying economical, and dull, cars.

Instead, they are waiting six months or more to pay \$70,000 for a BMW-735 or, increasingly, buying relatively large Japanese models.

The trend toward bigger cars has not really helped the prospects of American car sales in Japan.

In fact, sales of U.S. cars have plummeted during the past decade. Ford Motor Co., which was number one in 1975 among U.S. automakers with 8,140 cars sold, sold barely 400 last year.

One BMW driver explained that big American cars had become associated in Japanese

minds with *yakuza*, the Japanese gangsters who, at least in the movies, like to be chauffeured in big, black U.S. sedans.

More detrimental, though, has been U.S. car makers' relatively weak efforts to sell cars in Japan and their image as producers of gas-guzzling, low-quality vehicles.

Still, Japanese consumers are increasingly buying cars for pleasure as well as convenience, and that has helped some foreign makers. Since 1980, as U.S. car sales declined, BMW's sales increased almost fivefold; Mercedes-Benz's more than tripled; and those of Saab, Volvo, Jaguar and Rolls-Royce also rose.

"Five or 10 years ago, everybody here wanted to have the same thing," said Akio Seki, a spokesman for BMW Japan Corp., the most successful foreign car maker recently.

"If one person had a Toshiba television set, everyone wanted a Toshiba set. But now Japan is becoming more individualistic, more a consumer society like the United States or Europe."

"There's a lot of money around," he said. "Cars used to be just for transport. Now

people would like to be different. They want luxury, they want comfort."

Many drivers also want status. Although the Japanese, like the British, drive on the left-hand side of the road with the steering wheel on the right, Mr. Seki said that many customers preferred cars with the steering wheel on the left.

"A lot of people insist on left-hand-side drive so that everyone can see. 'Oh, he's driving a foreign car,'" he said.

BMW sold 1,600 cars in 1975 and 15,000 last year, with 20,000 sales expected this year and 30,000, or about 1 percent of the Japanese market, by about 1990.

Despite U.S. companies' difficulties, Mr. Seki predicted that the "trend to be different" would eventually aid U.S. automakers, too. An executive of Ford Motor Co. (Japan), also predicted that U.S. sales would pick up.

He said that sales had dropped because the high dollar until recently made American car prices "horrendously high," because U.S. companies did not try as hard as some European firms and because Ford "hadn't quite caught up with world-level quality."

Soviet Laws On Dissidents May Be Eased

Reuters

MOSCOW — Laws under which thousands of Soviet dissidents have been imprisoned over the past 30 years may disappear in a current revision of the criminal code, a senior Soviet official said Thursday.

Vladimir V. Zagladin, a close adviser to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, made the announcement during a live television discussion between members of the Supreme Soviet, the parliament, and U.S. senators and congressmen in Washington.

It was the first public confirmation in Moscow that a radical change was planned to laws embodied in two articles of the Russian Federation's criminal code that are widely criticized by Western human rights groups. Similar articles exist in the criminal codes of the other 14 Soviet republics.

Mr. Zagladin, a deputy in the Supreme Soviet, said that Article 70, which deals with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, "will be changed, and probably it will no longer exist in its present form."

On Article 190, covering slander against the state, he added: "There are different views, but we are studying whether it is needed at all."

Mr. Zagladin, who is also the first deputy chief of the Communist Party's International Department, indicated that the likely changes were part of an overall review of human rights practices within the framework of Mr. Gorbachev's reform program.

His announcement was welcomed in Moscow by Yelena G. Bonner, wife of the Soviet Nobel peace laureate, Andrei D. Sakharov, a leading figure in the Soviet human rights movement in the 1970s who was exiled for seven years for his activities.

On the program, Senator Daniel

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Indian Drive on Jaffna Stalls As Tamil Resistance Mounts

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service
COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — A four-day Indian offensive against the northern town of Jaffna, the main stronghold of Tamil separatists, stalled Thursday in the face of fierce resistance, as the guerrillas opened a new front in the east, blowing up a truck carrying Indian troops.

The Indian drive on Jaffna and the mine explosion that left 20 Indian soldiers dead and four wounded near the town of Batticaloa, in the Tamil-dominated eastern part of Sri Lanka, were major setbacks to Indian hopes of striking what they had called a "quick and decisive" blow against the guerrillas of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

The Tigers are the main rebel group, whose autonomy the Indians originally came to Sri Lanka last summer to protect.

[In New Delhi, the Indian government commanded more than a dozen civilian airplanes Thursday to transport an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 additional army and paramilitary troops to Sri Lanka amid reports of increased fighting. The New York Times reported.]

[Officials have refused to say how many Indian troops are now in Sri Lanka, but the number was understood to be in the range of 20,000, and perhaps as high as 25,000. From 12,000 to 15,000 Indian soldiers and police commandos were originally assigned to disarm the Tamil militants.]

Indian officials acknowledged Thursday night in Colombo that 79 Indian troops had been killed in recent days and at least 17 were missing. However, a senior Sri Lankan official with ties to the military said the toll was higher — at least 108 Indians killed and "two truckloads of troops missing."

He said the Indians were staggering reports of their casualties because of their embarrassment at how high their losses had been.

"In four years of fighting the Tamil separatists, our forces lost 793 men killed," said the official, who asked not to be identified. "The Indians in seven days have lost 108 and they can't be happy about that."

The rebels have lost 380 fighters over the last week, Indian officials said Thursday.

The rebels are refusing to accede to a peace accord signed July 29 by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India and President Junius R. Jayawardene of Sri Lanka.

Western diplomats, assessing the military situation after nearly a week of fighting, said that India appeared to be enmeshed in the classic dilemma of trying to fight a guerrilla war with conventional tactics.

That things were not going as well for the Indians as they had hoped when they launched a four-pronged drive Monday on Jaffna was acknowledged Thursday by

Laxmi Puri, a spokeswoman for the Indian High Commission in Colombo. She reported that Indian forces had failed to enter the city limits, and, for the most part, were "consolidating" their positions.

Ms. Puri spoke of "stiff resistance" along most of the axis of the Indian attack and said she thought there were plans to bring in more reinforcements from India.

But Wednesday she asserted that the guerrillas were keeping the Jaffna population hostage, to use them as "shields" against the Indian thrust.

[Sri Lankan officials in Jaffna, contacted by telephone, painted a desperate picture of power outages, paralyzed medical services and impending famine, Agence France-Presse reported from Colombo.]

"Food stores are empty and if we don't get supplies in the next two days, it will be a slow process of death for many people," an official said Thursday. He said there had been no electricity since Sunday and operations had been stopped at Jaffna Hospital, the area's top medical center, because of a lack of oxygen, bandages and fuel to run a power generator.

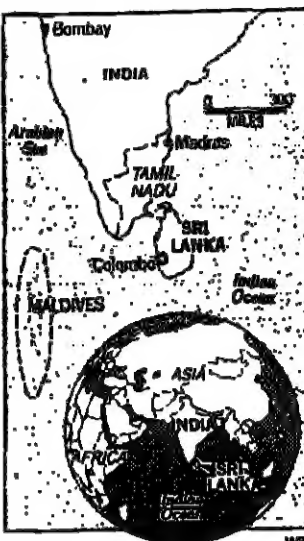
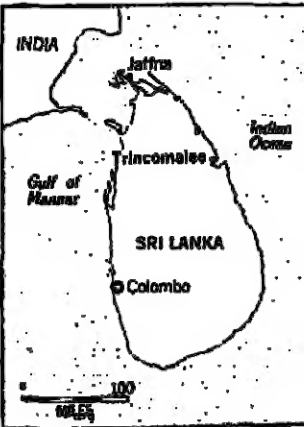
How fierce the resistance was in Jaffna was evident from the fact that the Indians were using some of their crack troops to attack the city, including Nepalese Gurkhas and other elite forces.

"Jaffna Town is a very difficult nut to crack," said a Western diplomat who visited the city earlier this year. "If the guerrillas decide to fight to the death as they had vowed, I would not be surprised if Jaffna Town is almost flattened."

That also was the opinion of some senior Sri Lankan government officials who are worried about Indian anger at having more soldiers killed than at any time since the 1971 war with Pakistan.

The Tamils of Northern and Eastern provinces are Hindus with historic and ethnic ties to the 45 million Tamils who populate large parts of southern India. The Sinhalese, who are mostly Buddhists, make up 74 percent of Sri Lanka's population of 16 million.

The sudden breakdown of the peace accord has tarnished India's self-image as a regional peacemaker. It could prove dangerous politically for Mr. Gandhi if the Tamils of India are aroused by the Indian Army's killing of Sri Lankan Tamils.



Martens Offers to Quit In Language Dispute

BRUSSELS — Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium tendered his government's resignation Thursday because of its failure to resolve a language dispute sparked by the refusal of a rural official to submit to a test in Dutch.

A Royal Palace spokesman said King Baudouin had withheld a decision on whether to accept the resignation and political sources said it was likely that Mr. Martens would be asked to find a solution.

Mr. Martens, an adroit political survivor, saw the king after officials at an emergency cabinet meeting failed to find a formula for solving the crisis surrounding a French-speaking rural official, José Happart.

Mr. Happart has raised tensions between the two main linguistic communities in Belgium by refusing to submit to a test in Dutch even though the district where he has acted as mayor, the Fournons, is, by an electoral quirk, administratively in a Dutch-speaking province.

However, most of the 4,000 inhabitants of the Fournons, a cluster of villages near the Dutch border, speak French.

Mr. Martens, 51, the longest-serving Belgian leader since World War II, resigned over the same affair a year ago but was asked by the king two days later to continue in office.

The prime minister decided to resign a second time after failing to rally his four-party coalition behind a plan to calm the reawakened rivalries between the Dutch- and French-speaking communities.

"One can always, with good will, find a solution and that will seem to me to exist," Mr. Martens said in a brief comment.

"Martens has still got room for maneuver," a government source said. "The positions in the coalition



José Happart

are not irreconcilable. There are a lot of consultations ahead."

Political sources said that, with a government's economic program and moves to cut the large budget deficit next year, the crisis could not be allowed to drag on.

Mr. Martens's coalition, his sixth, is a delicate balance of Christian Democrats and Liberals from the two main language camps.

His own party, the Flemish Social Christians, had given him until Thursday to ban Mr. Happart from public office or face a possible vote of no-confidence in parliament.

The French-speaking Social Christians, however, had argued against outright dismissal, saying the question has to be settled by a law laying down language guidelines for officials in dual-language areas.

Urals Bus Factory Struck to Protest Loss of Bonuses

MOSCOW — Workers at a bus assembly factory in the Ural Mountains staged a three-day strike to protest economic changes that have reduced their pay, a Moscow newspaper said Thursday.

The work stoppage was the second reported in a month in reaction to the reforms of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, that are aimed at making enterprises self-sufficient, based on sales instead of government subsidies.

Workers in Likiro in the Urals shut down their bus assembly line for three days, saying they could not compete under the new rules because of obsolete equipment, the weekly Moscow News said.

The strike ended when a legal inspector was sent to investigate. The director was dismissed and his replacement immediately introduced a third work shift, the newspaper said.

Workers said that formerly they received bonuses based on the production of buses, but now the basis for the bonuses is sales. "Before, whether the plant earned money or not, they still received money" from the state, a quality supervisor said. "But now you have to earn it."

Blackout Imposed In Irish Abduction

DUBLIN — The son-in-law of an Irish millionaire has been kidnapped by four masked gunmen, the police said Thursday.

A spokesman said John O'Grady, 40, son-in-law of Austin Darragh, was taken from his home in Cabinteely, near Dublin, on Tuesday. The police imposed a news blackout on the crime.

Mr. Darragh, one of the richest men in Ireland, runs the Institute of Clinical Pharmacology, which conducts drug-testing trials for chemical companies. Asked if the guerrilla Irish Republican Army were involved, a police spokesman said, "We are looking at it from every angle."

WORLD BRIEFS

Queen Accepts Fijian's Resignation

VANCOUVER, British Columbia (Reuters) — Queen Elizabeth II has accepted "with the utmost regret" the resignation of the British-appointed governor general of Fiji, it was announced here Thursday at a meeting of the Commonwealth.

The statement from Buckingham Palace followed months of constitutional turmoil in the South Pacific island nation, where Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka declared a republic after staging a second military coup in five months on Sept. 25.

On accepting the resignation of Governor General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, the palace said: "Her Majesty is sad to think that the ending of Fijian allegiance to the Crown should have been brought about without the people of Fiji being given an opportunity to express their opinion on the proposal."

Chinese Stage Show of Force in Tibet

BEIJING (Combined Dispatches) — Truckloads of policemen with automatic weapons swept through the capital of Tibet in a show of force Thursday, the official wireless said.

The display, and reports of nighttime arrests by the police in Lhasa, the capital, added to concern that a further crackdown is imminent on Buddhist monks and others who have led three major demonstrations since Sept. 27 to press for independence from Beijing.

On Wednesday, China closed Tibet to all foreigners except those in group tour that have already been arranged. The state-run airline has stopped selling tickets to Tibet to foreigners traveling individually, and the police in Lhasa have advised hotels that individual travelers should leave. China apparently intends to close Tibet to foreigners. (UPI, AP)

Coup Is Reported in Burkina Faso

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (Reuters) — The military government of Burkina Faso has been overthrown, the nation's official radio said Thursday in a report monitored here.

The announcement was made in the name of a "Popular Front," which did not identify itself but said it had dissolved the ruling leftist National Revolutionary Council of President Thomas Sankara. There was no immediate word on the fate of Captain Sankara, who has ruled since August 1983.

Ex-Thai Aide Jailed for Lèse Majesté

BANGKOK (AFP) — A Thai court has sentenced a former deputy interior minister, Veera Musikapong, to six years in prison for slandering the royal family.

The verdict Wednesday in the appeals court of Buriram, 250 miles (400 kilometers) northeast of Bangkok, overruled the acquittal of Mr. Veera, 38, in August on lèse majesté charges. Mr. Veera can appeal Wednesday's ruling before the Thai Supreme Court.

Public prosecutors alleged that Mr. Veera said in general election campaigning in July 1986 in Buriram that life was easy for a king and that given the choice he would choose to be born a royal prince. Mr. Veera, a member of the Democrat Party that dominates Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda's ruling coalition, later publicly apologized for his remarks and performed a rite of atonement in front of a portrait of the Thai king, Bhumibol Adulyadej.

Forced U.S. Budget Cuts of 10% Seen

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Congressional Budget Office reported Thursday that Pentagon programs may have to be cut more than 10 percent and domestic agencies' budgets nearly 9 percent next month under the newly revised Gramm-Rudman budget-balancing law.

The report is the first detailed account of how government programs would be automatically reduced unless Congress and the president agree on alternative ways of reducing the deficit for the 1988 fiscal year. Pentagon spending would be cut 10.4 percent, not including payroll accounts, which were exempted. Domestic programs lose 8.7 percent across the board.

The percentages are based on equal total dollar amounts — \$11.5 billion — that would be stripped from those two spending areas should the automatic cuts outlined in the budget-balancing law be triggered. The \$23 billion in deficit reduction was aimed at reducing the government's deficit to \$144 billion in the fiscal year that began Oct. 1, more than \$10 billion below last year's level.

UN Helps U.S. Trace Nazi Suspect

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — The U.S. Justice Department has used the archives of the UN War Crimes Commission for the first time to track down and charge a U.S. citizen accused of war crimes, according to officials involved.

The charges, filed in federal court in Detroit in March, say that Peter Quintus, 72, of Washington, Michigan, lied about his past as a Nazi concentration camp guard in Poland when he became a U.S. citizen in 1965. The Justice Department is seeking to strip him of his citizenship.

The department is also investigating "four or five" other Americans it suspects may have been identified as possible war criminals by the commission but were never prosecuted.

Tunisia Arrests 2 Fundamentalists

TUNIS (Reuters) — Two fugitive leaders of an Islamic fundamentalist group have been arrested, a government source said Thursday. One of the fugitives was sentenced to death and the other to life in prison at a mass trial last month.

Ali Laaridh, 32, and Fadhil Beldi, 35, were arrested Wednesday in the Tunis area, the source said. He gave no further details.

Mr. Laaridh had been sentenced to death by hanging and Mr. Beldi to life imprisonment with hard labor after the trial of 90 people on charges of trying to overthrow the government of President Habib Bourguiba. Two of the seven sentenced to death were executed Oct. 9. Thirty-four of those sentenced remain at large.

For the Record

All six persons aboard a chartered Red Cross transport plane that crashed in central Angola on Wednesday were killed, the International Committee of the Red Cross said Thursday in Geneva. (AP)

The U.S. Senate will begin debate Monday on the Supreme Court nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork, a schedule that would allow a vote by Wednesday. The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said Thursday that no specific time for a vote has been set. (AP)

The U.S.-owned waste-burning ship Valcamus-2, the largest oceangoing incinerator in the world, left Belgium on Wednesday night under protection of police boats. Members of the Greenpeace environmental organization in several small boats tried vainly to prevent it from leaving. The ship is carrying more than 2,000 tons of toxic waste from Spanish and French industries. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Rome Airports Disrupted by Strikes

ROME (Reuters) — A strike by airline ground employees forced the cancellation or delay of many flights Thursday at Rome's two airports.

The 24-hour strike, ending at midnight, involved employees at Leonardo da Vinci as well as Ciampino airport, which is used mainly for charter flights. Similar strikes were planned for Friday at Milan's two airports. The strike was called Wednesday to press demands for a new contract. Technical staff in Rome of Alitalia and its domestic subsidiary, Al, were also holding a strike of four hours in each work shift.

The Soviet airline Aeroflot resumed flights Thursday to Tehran on the first of a regular once-weekly service between the Soviet and Iranian capitals, Tass said. (AFP)

110 Airports to Get Wind Shear Alert

DENVER (AP) — A wind shear warning system that proved successful in a summer test in Denver will be installed at 110 U.S. airports, the Federal Aviation Administration said. Dangerous bursts of wind at airports are believed to have caused at least two major accidents recently.

It's the first major change we've made in wind shear technology in a decade, said Craig Goff, the agency's project manager for the system, on Wednesday. "We had a successful test and we're moving ahead."

The agency plans to spend at least \$20 million to install the new system equipment at most major U.S. airports by 1992, he said. The system was tested at Denver's Stapleton Airport and is designed to warn pilots of the sudden gusts known as wind shears or microbursts.

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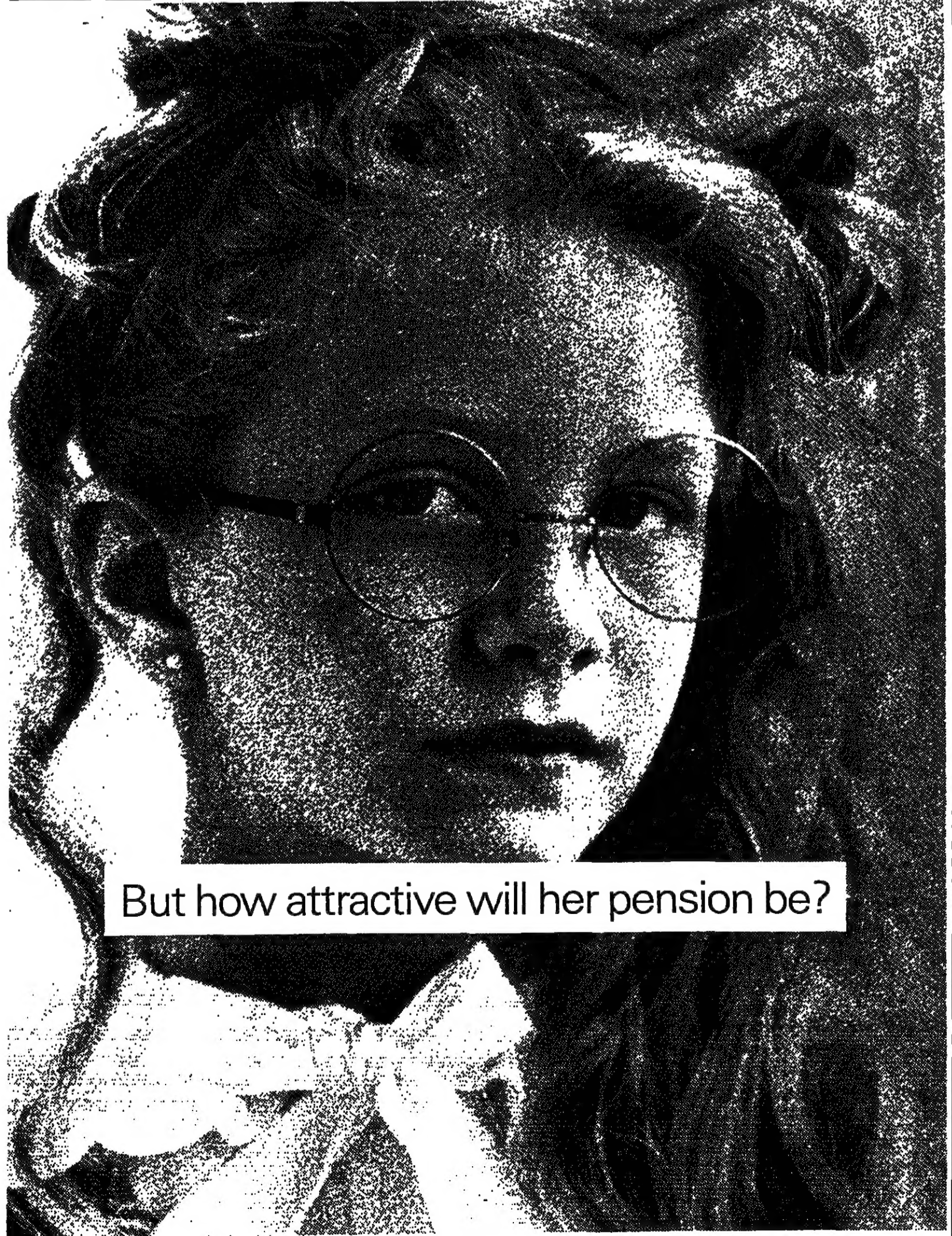
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دولت اسلامی

U.S. Sanctuary Movement Opens New Front in Fight to Aid Central American Refugees

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

ON THE U.S.-MEXICAN BORDER — The 28-year-old Salvadoran woman, wearing old sweat clothes, tennis shoes, earrings and a black ribbon in her hair, gazed at the sight of the little fence at the bottom of the gully. She climbed through, as one of her American escorts held the lightly barbed wires apart.

The woman's good cheer on a sunny day in the wooded hills along the border between Mexico and Arizona suggested a holiday outing, but she and her companions, who are members of the sanctuary movement in the United States, were breaking the law.

Government prosecutors had predicted that the movement would die after eight of its leaders were convicted last year of felony smuggling or conspiracy.

But the journey of Anna, who hiked into the United States from Mexico with sanctuary volunteers one recent morning, revealed that the underground railroad was still intact.

"That trial did us a lot of good," said one of Anna's escorts, an Arizona real estate broker who joined the movement in 1983 just as several leaders were arrested. Many people were repelled by the government's actions, he said.

In fact, the morning's crossing illustrated a new front in the battle between the movement and U.S. immigration officials.

Besides denying political asylum to Salvadorans and Guatemalans who maintain that they are fleeing persecution, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and

the State Department are denying permission to travel through the United States to refugees who have been accepted by Canada.

Anna's husband is in a major U.S. city, according to movement leaders, with Canadian visas in hand for himself, Anna and their three children. While waiting for them, he is appealing a deportation order by the immigration service.

U.S. State Department officials told Jim Corbett, a southern Arizona rancher who is an activist in the sanctuary movement, that they could not issue a transit visa to Anna without "a habitual place of residence" to which she could return.

"For refugees, this is a classic Catch-22 situation. If they had a habitual place of residence to which they could return, they would not be refugees."

The day before movement volunteers planned to take Anna and her children across illegally, Mr. Corbett wrote the immigration service's office in Phoenix, the capital of Arizona, accusing the agency of "criminal behavior in violation of basic human rights" by not having carefully read Anna's request for passage into the United States. He informed the agency that the movement would bring her in.

Harold Ezell, western regional commissioner of the immigration service, said he believed that the sanctuary movement was dead. He attributed any new activity to an attempt to raise money because of the decline in publicity since the trial.

"What they ought to be doing," he said, "is helping the people who are already here to qualify for amnesty" under the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act. The law offers legal status to immigrants who arrived before Jan. 1, 1982.

The operation to help Anna involved nine persons — Americans and Mexicans — using four vehicles to take her

clutched at her pant legs before she left for the long, bumpy ride to the foothills.

The children were too young to make the difficult hike. Sanctuary workers would take them across the border by car at a regular checkpoint, hoping for the usual casual inspection of small children.

The volunteers have laid out so many paths into the United States that Mr. Corbett, a movement founder who was acquitted at last year's trial, said he had never used the route by which Anna reached the border.

Anna's half-hour walk into the hills was uneventful, except for the roar of a farmer's truck that briefly worried her escorts.

Mr. Corbett, who walked with Anna to the border fence, indicated that the more difficult moments would come later, in places where U.S. Border Patrol and Drug Enforcement Administration officers often sweep the rough terrain.

At the border, she was handed over to two other escorts, the real estate agent and a college student, who had hiked in from the American side.

They would take her on what sanctuary regulars call "the Goddamned Long Run," a tortuous 90-minute trek through small canyons and up hillsides to avoid parts of the border area most easily watched by U.S. agents.

On the way, Anna told them her story — of neighbors in El Salvador who had been raped by government soldiers and of her husband, who had escaped from a Salvadoran Army drafting sweep and who risked prison if he returned.

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By the time they reached the road where they were to rendezvous with a retired minister driving a getaway car, the temperature had climbed above 32 degrees centigrade (90 degrees Fahrenheit), and the real estate agent was nervous. It was Border Patrol country.

"This is where the adrenaline really begins to flow," he said.

The student dashed off to look for the car. It pulled up, precisely on time, just after he left, and the real estate agent had to wait for him to return before the group could leave.

The broker switched to his own car a short distance down the road and drove ahead to check the road to Tucson for Border Patrol checks.

Anna seemed quieter, worrying about her children. But the minister reported that they had crossed successfully, with the border agent paying less attention to them than to a pet dog a sanctuary worker had brought along on the ride.

The student wondered out loud what that meant.

"The government has been lying low," he said. "Some people think that means they have decided to treat us with benign neglect. Others say they have heard a big bust, or mass arrest, is in the works."

The movement has brought a small group of refugees across every two or three weeks in the last year, according to Mr. Corbett, with 20 of the refugees having been on their way to Canada.

He says the movement has seen a decline in the number of political refugees with conditions apparently improving in El Salvador and Guatemala.

Bush, Sketching Economic Agenda, Calls for Cuts in Capital Gains Taxes

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

DEARBORN, Mich. — Vice President George Bush, detailing the economic agenda he would pursue as president, has called for cuts of nearly half in the maximum capital gains tax for individuals.

Mr. Bush, who announced the proposal in a speech earlier Wednesday to business groups in Atlanta, said here: "It will create more jobs than you can imagine. It will create more prosperity."

He said his approach was intended to build on the 1986 tax law, and contended that the change would stimulate growth in the economy and thus would not cause the federal treasury to lose revenue.

Mr. Bush proposed cutting the tax rate on profits made by selling assets to 15 percent, if they were held a year or more. Until the first of this year, the maximum rate was 20 percent on assets held six months or more.

But the sweeping changes in the

tax law enacted in 1986 effectively raised the tax rate on all capital gains by requiring that such gains would be taxed as ordinary income as of 1988. The top rate for most individuals on ordinary income will be 28 percent, although some wealthy individuals will pay 33 percent on some income.

A Reagan administration official said that the Treasury Department has opposed changes in capital gains rates at this time because it does not believe it would be wise to reopen the tax code. Whenever tax changes are considered in Congress, there is pressure to broaden them.

The proposal was presented by Mr. Bush as part of his effort to outline some of the economic policies he will pursue if elected next year.

"Today, we're in a global economic battle with Japan, Europe and the emerging nations," he said in Atlanta. "Our future depends on our ability to compete. To do that, we need new technologies, new businesses and new jobs."

Mr. Bush said that the key to the effort was to increase long-term savings and investment.

"It is savings and investment that finance new businesses and it is new businesses that provide new jobs and create economic growth," he said. "To get the savings and investment that we need, I would cut the capital gains tax to 15 percent on investments that are held for at least a year."

In making the proposal, Mr. Bush appeared to be using President Ronald Reagan's "supply-side" brand of economics that call for tax cuts to stimulate growth. During the 1980 campaign, he criticized Mr. Reagan's proposals as "voodoo economics."

There is general agreement among economists and tax experts that reductions in capital gains rates stimulate certain types of investments. However, economists do not agree on how cutting these rates will affect the overall economy, and particularly on how such cuts affect revenue.

Also, in recent weeks, Vietnam announced several diplomatic initiatives, including support for informal talks with factions of the Cambodian opposition and an offer to give Prince Norodon Sihanouk, the former Cambodian leader, a post in the Cambodian government.

Scores of speakers criticized the Soviet and the Vietnamese for offering what the American chief delegate, Vernon A. Walters, called the "image of flexibility."

The Soviet delegate, Alexander M. Belonogov, praised what he called the "political wisdom" of nations opposed to the Vietnamese occupation and those that support

Brazilian A-Program Challenged

By Marlene Simons
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Some Brazilian scientists have questioned the government's ability to manage an independent nuclear energy program after what they described as an inadequate response by the authorities to an accident three weeks ago involving highly radioactive material.

Thirty-five persons have been hospitalized, contaminated with dangerous cesium 137 powder that spilled from a broken hospital irradiation machine.

Doctors say they fear that about 50 adults and children will contract cancer as a result of exposure to the material.

"Control over radioactive equipment is practically nonexistent," said José Goldemberg, rector of the University of São Paulo and a prominent nuclear physicist.

He and other scientists have denounced as irresponsible the doctors in the city of Goiânia who left the irradiation machine in a clinic that they were vacating.

Scavengers sold the machine to a scrap metal dealer, who opened it Sept. 24. The capsule containing the cesium 137 was opened, and the phosphorescent powder was passed around among friends and family of the junk dealer.

But scientists have most bitterly criticized the Commission for Nuclear Energy, the body in charge of licensing and monitoring all of Brazil's sources of radioactivity.

The Goiânia incident and several other problems that have occurred since then, Mr. Goldemberg said, prove that "the commission is incapable of carrying out its task."

Brazilian and foreign radiation specialists have also said that the Goiânia incident demonstrated that the authorities were ill-prepared for any accident involving the release of radioactivity.

They have noted that technicians measuring contamination run serious risks when they worked with bare hands and faces and wore only baseball caps and ordinary overalls and shoes rather than protective gear.

"It would be funny if this was not such a tragic case," one physicist said.

The spilled cesium 137 came in a compressed form, from which dust particles spread as people handled it. Contaminated people, cars and animals spread it further around the city.

The Goiânia accident has served to dampen the excitement stirred only last month with the announcement that Brazil had joined the small number of nations that have the ability to enrich uranium, a crucial step not only toward building an atomic bomb but also toward developing an independent nuclear energy industry.

Haiti Killing Called Election Intimidation

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Election officials and other political leaders say they believe the killing Tuesday of a presidential candidate was part of a plan by loyalists of the deposed Duvalier regime to intimidate candidates and voters.

They said Tuesday that the killing of the candidate, Yves Volé, on the grounds of police headquarters, as he was talking to journalists, came after weeks of nighttime shooting incidents followed by discoveries of bodies in the streets.

In early August, Louis-Eugène Athis, the leader of a moderate political party who some say planned to become a presidential candidate, was hacked to death by peasants at a rally.

"These are not spontaneous gestures," said the Reverend Alain Roucourt, treasurer of Haiti's electoral council, which has responsibility for conducting the presidential elections scheduled for Nov. 29. "They are intended to create a situation where people will be

afraid to register and go to the polls."

Mr. Roucourt and other Haitian leaders said they did not believe the killing or other terror incidents had been authorized by the heads of the provisional government, dominated by the army, that has been administering Haiti since the Duvalier dictatorship collapsed.

They said they believed that a campaign to curtail participation in the elections and perhaps to force their indefinite postponement was being waged by people who remained committed to the dictatorial practices started by François Duvalier nearly 30 years ago and continued by his son, Jean-Claude, until his flight into exile in France in February 1986. Many of these people, they said, are members of Haiti's security forces.

Mr. Roucourt, who also is the chairman of the Methodist church in Haiti, said it was clear to him, after listening to radio reports of journalists who witnessed the shooting that "this was a murder done by members of the police in civilian clothes."

Leslie Manigat, a former political science professor who spent years in exile and is regarded as one of the leading presidential candidates, said he thought the killing of Mr. Volé would have an impact on the elections, but that they would be held.

The government later declared the stock sale a "hoax" and has shut all trading on the Lima Stock Exchange until Friday to prevent other transactions.

The law allows the government to expropriate control only from major stockholders holding shares valued at more than the equivalent of \$14,100.

Riot policemen broke teller's windows and swung clubs at employees and journalists Wednesday inside the headquarters of the huge Banco de Crédito before ushering in a state management team to run the bank, witnesses said. Several persons were injured.

Banco de Crédito is the largest and oldest private bank in Peru and a main target of Mr. García's plan to take over the private financial system.

The police also seized control of the nation's second-largest private bank, Banco Wiese, and a private investment company, Financiera de Crédito.

Mr. García, 38, announced his plan to take over 33 private banks, insurance companies and investment agencies July 28. He said the move would free capital for loans to the rural needy and break up a monopoly of an economic elite.

After nearly two months of debate, Congress approved the bill Sept. 29. The law took effect Monday.

But legal challenges have snarled government plans to take control of the companies, and in a surprise move the owners of the Banco de Crédito sold majority stock in the bank to 4,297 employees Monday in a move to evade takeover. The bank has 243 branches.

Peru Government Seizes 2 Largest Private Banks

United Press International

LIMA — Paramilitary policemen, hurling tear gas bombs and using an armored car to smash a door, seized control of Peru's two largest private banks in the first of a series of expropriations by the government of President Alan García Pérez.

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Bush Says He Can Laugh, Sometimes, at Cartoon Gibes

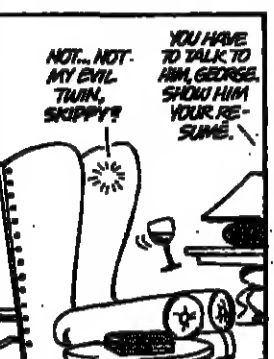
The Associated Press

ATLANTA — Vice President George Bush says he first wanted to "kick the hell" out of Garry Trudeau, who has portrayed him as a weak politician, but he has since met with the cartoonist and now "can laugh at some of his stuff."

In an interview published Thursday in the Atlanta Constitution, Mr. Bush spoke about his image and the way he has been portrayed in Mr. Trudeau's "Doonesbury" cartoon strip since he was shown placing his "manhood in a blind trust" in order to be President Ronald Reagan's loyal running mate in the 1984 election.

"My first reaction was anger, testiness, getting upset," Mr. Bush told the newspaper. "I thought, what the hell? Who is this, you know, elitist... who never ran for sheriff, never taken his case to the people? Who is this little guy that comes out of some of the same background as me? So I had that personal feeling that I wanted to go up and kick the hell out of him, frankly."

But Mr. Bush said "there's been an evolution" in his attitude toward the cartoonist — after three years and a drink with Mr. Trudeau.



George Bush, as satirized by Garry Trudeau.

"Now I smile and say, 'Hey, the man do his thing,'" Mr. Bush said. "I literally can laugh at some of his stuff."

The vice president has recently emphasized his war record, business success and accomplishments in government, including a one-year stint as director of the Central Intelligence Agency, in an effort to dispel the notion fostered in "Doonesbury."

"I never used to discuss being in the service, but when I take a shot like that, I say, 'Hey, go talk to the guys I flew in combat with,'" he said.

Cambodia Occupation Decried at UN

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The General Assembly has overwhelmingly adopted a resolution that decries the Soviet-backed Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and demands Vietnam's withdrawal.

The resolution has been adopted annually by the assembly since 1979. But the vote of 117-21 on Wednesday was the widest ever to support the measure, despite a major effort by the Soviet Union and Vietnam to divert criticism.

Moscow and Hanoi participated in debate on the resolution this year for the first time since 1983.

Also, in recent weeks, Vietnam announced several diplomatic initiatives, including support for informal talks with factions of the Cambodian opposition and an offer to give Prince Norodon Sihanouk, the former Cambodian leader, a post in the Cambodian government.

Scores of speakers criticized the Soviet and the Vietnamese for offering what the American chief delegate, Vernon A. Walters, called the "image of flexibility."

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Unified Stand in the Gulf

What if U.S. forces in the Gulf should come under heavy attack from Iran? A month ago, the right response might well have been to get out of harm's way. The Reagan administration didn't seem to know what it was doing and couldn't be trusted with a military response. Since then, by developing a coherent policy, the administration has been earning the right to take risks.

The principal task ahead is to consolidate support at home. The best way to do that is by invoking the War Powers Act and asking Congress to share the risks.

The administration resists. It contends that doing so would set a 60-day clock for U.S. withdrawal, and that would undermine friends and allies. But Congress could authorize U.S. presence under the act for much more than 60 days. In Lebanon, in 1982, it authorized 18 months. To do something like that now would send the strongest signal of unity to the mullahs in Tehran. Indeed, it might be the only means of persuading them to cease fire.

There was never any question that a U.S. military presence in the Gulf was justified by U.S. interests — in the stability of moderate Arab regimes, in access to oil and in strategic competition with Moscow. The question was whether the administration had the competence to manage threats from Iran without blundering into war. Not so long ago, it rushed the U.S. Navy into the Gulf carelessly, without misgivings. By contrast, operations in recent weeks have been professional, formidable and seemingly measured.

At first, the administration couldn't provide a plausible or consistent rationale for taking risks. The stated aim was to protect freedom of navigation, though few ships were being threatened. Then it was to check

Soviet power, though Moscow seemed as intent as Washington on checking Iranian power. Then the White House worried about securing the oil lifeline through a cease-fire, though this mainly protected Iranian oil.

What has come into focus now is the goal. It is to stop Iranian expansion more than to prevent possible Soviet gains. Allies and Gulf states, once resistant or reluctant, are contributing to the common defense. Routes to a diplomatic settlement of the Iran-Iraq war have been opened in the United Nations. The main elements of a sensible policy are in place.

To maintain public confidence, the administration needs continuing allied and Gulf state cooperation. It needs to work more with Moscow. It also should permit UN cease-fire efforts to founder. If Tehran still refuses to go along, Washington must push Moscow and others to impose an arms embargo.

The missing piece is on the home front, where administration policy remains vulnerable. If the fighting heats up and a U.S. ship is sunk, say, the cries for withdrawal will be powerful. The most effective way to resist that pressure would be to have won congressional support for the naval presence.

The War Powers Act is the law of the land. It requires the president to notify Congress when U.S. forces are introduced into a situation of potential combat. It properly involves Congress in decisions of war and peace.

The administration need not be repelled by this procedure. Its lamentations about the 60-day cutoff can't be taken too seriously. Congress is surely willing to set the alarm months ahead, even into the beginning of the next administration. The message of unity will not be lost on Tehran.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Congress' Bad Investment

The U.S. Congress suffers occasional attacks of anxiety over the foreign investments pouring into the country and asks whether Americans are losing control of their economy. In that spirit, the House has written a misconceived and damaging registration requirement into its version of the trade bill. The House worries a lot about Japan.

Although Japanese investment in the United States is growing, most of the long-term investment — the kind that means control of companies and property — is still coming from Western Europe. Foreign investment in the United States last year came to \$144 billion, but nearly five-sixths of it had nothing to do with control of companies. It was portfolio investment: bank deposits and securities in volumes not large enough to gain influence over companies.

The kind of foreign investment that implies some degree of real control, direct investment, as the statisticians call it, came to \$25 billion last year. Of that, according to the Commerce Department, \$20 billion came from Europe. Among individual countries, Britain led with \$7.8 billion. The Netherlands was second with \$5.9 billion, although some of that money came originally from elsewhere in Europe. Japan was third, with \$4.1 billion.

The British performance is remarkable.

With Mrs. Thatcher's abolition of exchange controls and the acceleration of its domestic economy, Britain is rapidly rebuilding the great structure of worldwide investment that it largely sold off, a generation ago, to pay for its defense in World War II.

While the amounts of foreign money coming to the United States are large, Americans' direct investment abroad is larger. Last year it was \$38 billion. Americans now own about 15 percent of British manufacturing industry, while Britons own barely 1 percent of American manufacturing.

The trade bill, as the House passed it, would impose very extensive financial reporting rules on foreign direct investment in the United States. The Europeans, who would be most affected, protest that these rules would by no means be neutral. They would require foreign investors to disclose much more than American companies do, revealing business strategies to their American competitors' advantage. These new requirements would also violate international agreements that the United States has signed. Meanwhile, of course, U.S. trade negotiators are hard at work trying to persuade other countries to open their doors wider to a free flow of foreign investment, on grounds that it benefits everybody.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Will the Gold Chart Sell?

James Baker, the U.S. secretary of the Treasury, put a flutter in the hearts of the gold bugs a couple of weeks ago by uttering the sacred word. He said that the price of gold might be one of a number of indicators — one of a number, mind you — by which to steer the international economy. Since then he has been doing a brisk business in assurances that he has not lost his senses and is not embarking on a crusade to return the world to the gold standard.

He has another purpose, and he is right when he says that it is not merely to maneuver in American party politics. That suspicion arises naturally, because the idea of a return to gold has a powerful attraction for some of the sects on the Republicans' far right, where the classic gold standard is more admired than understood. When Mr. Baker got onto this subject, he was not trying primarily to promote the fortunes of George Bush but to address an audience abroad.

For good and urgent reasons, Mr. Baker wants Japan and West Germany to speed up their slow and cautious economic growth rates. He is trying to find a way to persuade them that it won't be inflationary. The Japanese and the Germans now have their inflation rates down just about to zero,

and that's extremely popular. Japan has been moving to accelerate growth moderately, but Germany remains adamant.

In the United States, if it is to get its budget deficit under control, demand will have to drop for a while. The Reaganite idea of growing out of the deficit has been pretty thoroughly discredited. The United States can safely go through this transition to a better-balanced budget only if demand abroad rises fast enough to compensate for the drop at home.

If the leading industrial powers of Europe and the Pacific continue to stagnate, the risk of a worldwide recession rises sharply. The specialists in Germany and Japan understand that. But there's a widespread fear of inflation in those countries, and policy responds to that anxiety. The Germans especially blame the United States, not unfairly, for the inflation of the 1970s. To them, Mr. Baker is saying: Look, as a safety signal, to provide absolute assurance, we'll set up a chart of all the most sensitive commodity prices to warn of trouble — and, if you like, we'll even put gold on that chart.

Wild applause from some Republicans followed that suggestion. But the response that counts will be the one from abroad.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Reagan Right on Mozambique

President Reagan has renewed the U.S. commitment of help for Mozambique during a visit to Washington by Joaquim Chissano, president of the troubled southern African nation. That was the correct thing to do, underscoring to all African nations that the United States opposes the ugly guerrilla war in Mozambique that South Africa supports.

Mr. Reagan resisted pressure from the U.S. radical right to abandon aid to Mozambique, because it is a Marxist regime, and to establish relations with the Mozambique National Resistance, presumably because it is

anti-Marxist. The need now is to make even clearer the U.S. opposition to Pretoria.

— The Los Angeles Times

Tobacco Maker's Bad Timing

Lorillard Inc. is putting a new cigarette on the market, named after a motorcycle: Harley-Davidson. "We think we can compete with the Marlboro cowboy," a publicist said, apparently unaware of the dark irony of what she was saying. It was reported the same day that one of the first of the rugged-looking Marlboro men had died — of emphysema.

— The Keene (New Hampshire) Sentinel

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A Moscow Editor Takes on the Komsomol

By Anatoli Ivanovich Strelyany

MOSCOW — Novy Mir is in conflict with its correspondents. Everybody who writes to Novy Mir thinks that he ought to be published, and, if refused, he demands a meeting with the chief editor, calls us bureaucrats, and when he comes into the department wants to speak with nobody lower than the chief.

The complete absence of citizens' rights in past years led to a fall in the level of culture. People try to take everything by storm: buses, stores, jobs, graduate studentships. I have to deal every day with insolence, attempts to frighten me by complaining to higher authorities, threats. People come to the editor's office in order to get important problems solved: they think that they can reach [Mikhail] Gorbachev through the magazine. They see the magazine as a relay point. That's what level people's ideas about the press are at; that's the general cultural level.

They write to me: "The forests and beehives are dying. It can't go on like this!" But this is material for the newspapers, not for us. The editor's

This is an excerpt from an address that Mr. Strelyany, a prominent Soviet press writer, publicist and member of the editorial board of the literary monthly magazine Novy Mir, gave May 15 to the Komsomol aktiv, the core group of the party youth organization, of Moscow State University. The transcript of his speech recently was made available to Radio Liberty, the U.S.-funded station that broadcasts to the Soviet Union, and the translation published in The Washington Post.

office is swamped with literary works about important problems. But the public demands explanations of why we don't print this or that. They don't recognize our right to choose our themes ourselves. And we're not obliged to give anybody a report on what our selection criteria are.

You can understand these people: In conditions of non-democracy a person has nowhere to turn. A young fellow recently came running in to see me with seven lines about the deterioration of schools and 300 signatures and tells me: "Sign!" "Why?" I ask him. "We're going to send it higher up!" he says. I ask a few questions. Turns out he's a fifth-year student in the history department at a teacher's college. That's people's conception of

democracy — thick-headed illiteracy. Our aim is to assist the working out of a contemporary world view through enlightenment and glamour [openness]. Our motto is: "Print what nobody else is printing."

It is impossible to continue living like this. Democracy is needed. A well-known economist sent us a letter. He writes that history will not forgive us if we do not overcome our current condition in a single leap. You can't cross an abyss in two hops. We are standing before an abyss. Lenin made such a leap after Kronstadt, when he introduced NEP [the New Economic Policy]. A revolutionary coup has to be made without looking at it; it has to be done the way the Bolsheviks did it then. Gradualness is

Why We're Shouting at Mr. Reagan

By Bill Plante

WASHINGTON — Why do grown men and women shout at the president of the United States almost every day? What causes some of us to behave in front of Ronald Reagan as though we never learned the rudiments of civilized behavior drilled into us by parents and teachers?

A woman from Pennsylvania, who wrote me to say, "Don't forget, you are invited into the president's home each day, you should behave like a guest," expressed what may well be the majority opinion: that White House reporters are offensive louts. But the question shouted on the run and the one-line answer have become the standard for communication in the Reagan administration. This is the way we do business — not by our choice, but because it works to Mr. Reagan's advantage. And that's the way the White House wants it.

So it was that at a recent occasion in the Rose Garden, one of the guests, a teacher, informed me that I had ruined his enjoyment of the event by shouting at the president questions about the Bork nomination. That sparked a loud, vigorous — and extensively reported — exchange.

Never mind that the first question wasn't asked until the ceremony was over and the president was on his way back into the Oval Office. Never mind that White House officials confirm that the president had expected a question about Robert Bork and had his answer ready. To some, but by no means all, of those present, the incident appeared disrespectful. A minister from Ohio likened it to shouting in church after the service.

Indeed, the demand for a respect bordering on reverence appears frequently in mail from viewers. But although the White House is certainly an important national symbol, it is not a sanctuary. And the president is not a monarch but an elected executive responsible for leading and running the largest branch of government.

It may be difficult to remember that it hasn't always been this way. Jimmy Carter talked to reporters, and TV cameras, four and five times a day, at least until the last grim months of his hostage crisis and defeat. Mr. Reagan, during eight years as governor of California, held news conferences almost weekly. As a candidate, he was accessible every day, and as those of us who covered him soon learned, he found it hard to resist answering any question asked.

There was one problem. Because he is hard of hearing, reporters had to speak up. If we were more than a few feet away, we had to shout to get his attention. About I did. And almost invariably Mr. Reagan came over to talk, often saying whatever was on his mind. But a few months of this in the White House was all it took to con-

vince the inner circle that their president's tendency to shout from the lip was a problem. Since they couldn't keep him from coming to us, they seized on the next-best solution: They kept us from coming to him. Reporters were moved farther away, the number of reporters in so-called press pools was reduced and opportunities to see and cover the president were cut back. Press conferences, never frequent because Mr. Reagan is not comfortable with them, dried up for months at a time whenever the administration was embarrassed. Since the Iran-contra scandal broke last November, for example, there have been two formal news conferences at the White House and one in Venice after the economic summit meeting in June.

So the White House press corps is reduced to shouting questions, which suits the administration just fine. Mr. Reagan can snap back one of his one-liners if he likes, or make an easy

... Few Questions, Those Painless

RONALD Reagan has given just 14 interviews in 1987, including sessions with magazine reporters, foreign journalists and one pool of White House reporters last spring. Individual interviews mostly have gone to people that could be expected to be asked painless questions, among them Arnold D. Borgeghe, editor-in-chief of The Washington Times newspaper, three conservative columnists, Hugh Downs of Time magazine, Fred Barnes of The New Republic magazine and James J. Kilpatrick, and Allen H. Newbath, chairman of the General Co. newspaper chain, who asked one question that undoubtedly caught the president and his briefers off guard: World Mr. Reagan prefer to be pope?

So far, there is no evidence that anybody has asked the really tough questions, such as why Mr. Reagan told the Tower commission that he didn't know about a shipment of missile parts through Israel to Iran when Secretary of State George Shultz has testified that Mr. Reagan told him three months earlier about the shipment? These who might ask who lied, Mr. Shultz or Mr. Reagan, are back in the press pen. Besides, the question would take too long, and the president wouldn't hear it all, and it would be lost in the wave of noise from people trying to get their time and faces on their networks by asking short questions.

— Eleanor Randolph, in The Washington Post

The Warring Over the War Powers Act

By J. Brian Atwood

WASHINGTON — There is a lot of hand-wringing here over the ineffectiveness of the War Powers Act in the Gulf conflict. There are also a lot of people in Congress who are sore at the Reagan administration for its refusal to execute provisions of the law — the consultation and notification requirements — which no administration has ever argued to be unconstitutional. But nobody is going to pay much attention until Congress gets its own house in order.

At the bottom of all the frustration is a growing realization that no war powers law is strong enough to withstand a president who insists that his powers as commander in chief override any congressional role. And the Supreme Court's refusal to intervene in a "political question" between the other two branches leaves Congress to stew in its own weakness.

The current struggle is not healthy for the U.S. democratic system. No one should feel comfortable when a president is accused of disobeying the law. And congressional second-guessing of a policy-making process in which it played no meaningful part can be particularly spiteful. In such circumstances, confidence in government is the last commodity.

But Congress will never retrieve its proper constitutional role as long as its sole response to the problem is to complain about legal issues in the face of what are, after all, presidential facts accomplished. In nearly every case, Congress will find itself on politically slippery ground because a president who seizes operational control in moments

of crisis will almost always command the respect of the electorate. Congress is simply not constituted to act as an operational entity; moreover, the commander in chief has a clear responsibility to protect military forces in a hostile environment.

The obvious answer is for Congress to organize itself institutionally so that it can perform its constitutional role. It must organize itself in such a way as to participate in consultations before the introduction of U.S. forces into hostilities is politically and legally unavoidable. Prime ministers in parliamentary systems would never decide a war-and-peace issue without reference to the politician-ministers in their cabinets. They could, of course, consult exclusively with career military and diplomatic personnel, but they know they will be held accountable within their party structure. They thus need political as well as technical advice.

The U.S. separation of powers system is capable of producing a similar degree of accountability and burden-sharing, but by different means. The Framers of the Constitution clearly sought to encourage this kind of collaboration on matters of war and peace. No system of government should wish to leave the fate of the nation to one person.

What is needed is a special "leadership committee" that would regularly consult with the executive branch on the world's hot spots — a committee

made up of the leaders of both houses and the chairman and ranking members of the foreign affairs, armed services and intelligence committees. Such a committee would wield clout and credibility that none of these leaders or committees could possibly muster alone.

It would also command the respect of the executive branch because of the experience and record of its members. Each of these senior members has experience in national security matters, each is already entrusted with the nation's most sensitive secrets and each has seen presidents and cabinet secretaries come and go.

That Congress "cannot be trusted" is a familiar executive branch refrain, but it is also a political fact of life that Congress has to deal with. Such a committee must therefore organize itself in a way that inspires confidence. Security precautions should be taken and professional staff appointed.

Congress should have prepared itself for serious war powers duty long ago. However cogent their after-the-fact analysis of the president's decision to refuel Kuwait ships and quadruple the navy presence in the Gulf, congressional leaders cannot escape the inevitable indictment. When they should have demanded consultations, they were not institutionally ready to do so.

— The writer, who helped draft the War Powers Act of 1974 and later served as assistant secretary of state for congressional affairs in the Carter administration, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

OPINION

A Dole-Dole Dilemma for Republicans

By Tom Wicker

ROCHESTER, Vermont — Senator Bob Dole, the Republican from Kansas, appeared in this early primary state this week and faced up to one of the most interesting questions of the campaign: What about a Dole-Dole ticket next year?

"Elizabeth is a great resource," the Senate minority leader told The Burlington Free Press newspaper. (Mrs. Dole recently resigned as secretary of transportation to put full time into her husband's presidential effort.) "We like to joke about [such a ticket] but I don't think that's realistic."

Why not? The Constitution, as Judge Robert Bork would say, is silent on the issue of a husband and wife as president and vice president — or, as maybe 52 percent of the voters might prefer in the case of the Doles, the other way around.

With Rosalynn Carter and Nancy Reagan as recent examples, moreover, some presidential wives already have taken a larger and more important role in official matters than most vice presidents have been allowed — perhaps including the incumbent. Perhaps back, the second Mrs. Woodrow Wilson essentially took over the presidency when her husband was incapacitated for much of 1919 and 1920.

Politically, Senator Dole is thought to be weak in the South. Mrs. Dole, fortuitously, is from North Carolina, and was campaigning in the South while her husband was in Vermont. What could be more in the American tradition than to pick a vice president for his/her regional political clout? Remember John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson? It worked, too. But if Senator Dole is correct, it's not "realistic" for a potential candidate to pick his wife as running

Mr. Dole may just have less clout than Mrs. Dole.

mate, not that even the accepted terminology promotes the idea, an even more compelling question is raised. Suppose the senator is defeated for the nomination by Vice President George Bush, who then offers the vice presidential spot on the ticket to Mrs. Dole, one of the most able and experienced women in the Republican Party?

Should she accept? Here we enter truly uncharted territory, ground upon which the boldest of persons tread at his or her peril.

Political analysts might say yes, seeing a promising party-unity move. After a bruising primary and convention battle the victor offers compensation to the wife of the loser in hopes of alleviating the usual factional bitterness. It might be, too, that Mr. Bush could use a little help in the South and among women, not a few of whom grudgingly recall his description of debating Geraldine Ferraro in 1984.

Marital traditionalists, on the other hand, probably would recoil in horror if Mrs. Dole were to be placed in such a brutal dilemma. How could any woman, they would ask, risk combing an army for the sake of a political party — much less, in this instance, for George Bush? Thus to join hands, as it were, with her husband's conqueror, they would suggest, would be unthinkable personally and would be seen anyway as a cynical and objectionable political move on both sides.

Mrs. Dole, however, has her own career. Aside from promoting party unity, might she be justified in subordinating other questions to the fact that if a Bush-Dole ticket should win, she would be "only a heartbeat away" from that she might parlay the vice presidency, as Mr. Bush would have done, into a presidential nomination for herself — most likely the first for any woman — (four or eight years hence? She might even reach the ultimate feminist act — running against her husband for the Republican presidential nomination).

All this is probably like shouting down a rain barrel, since Bob Dole doesn't think well of the idea of putting his wife on the ticket with him, and since Elizabeth Dole, having given up a cabinet post to further her husband's prospects, seems unlikely to move to another candidate if he should be defeated.

Nevertheless, if a qualified and politically attractive possibility like Mrs. Dole is to be ruled out of vice presidential consideration because she's married to one of the presidential candidates, the message to women serious about careers in politics will be clear: Don't marry a man who might someday be a presidential candidate. In fact, don't marry a man in politics. Better still, don't marry anybody.

The New York Times

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Imperial Rebel

BERLIN — In court circles there is nothing more important than a rebellion on the part of a future Emperor. This youngster has, now he thinks, reached the period when a boy is disgraced by being tied to a nurse's apron strings. Appeals to his father and grandfather were fruitless, and a highest authority in the German Empire, Old Emperor William read the petition and was so pleased with the boy's spirit that he issued a formal order banishing the nurses and detaching a soldier to attend his grandson when the youngster goes out walking. Berlin scarcely out of dresses, is fully capable of keeping his bodyguard in order, perhaps even at times oppressively in subjection.

1912: Greece and Crete

ATHENS — The terms of the speech of M. Venizelos, the Prime Minister,

in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday [Oct. 14], to which the Cretan Deputies were admitted, leaves no doubt that the annexation of Crete is considered an accomplished fact by Greece. "Whatever we take place," he said, "Greece and Crete will henceforth have one and the same Parliament." This renders the preservation of peace between Greece and Turkey practically impossible.

NEW YORK — Theodore Roosevelt is resting today at Mercy Hospital in Chicago, after his escape from death at the hand of an insane man yesterday. Doctors issued a bulletin describing the bullet wound as "serious." Every hope of recovery is held out.

1937: Jerusalem Curfew

JERUSALEM — Following a series of Arab outrages, including the murder of two British policemen, a curfew was proclaimed in Jerusalem today, while all Arabs are being searched for arms and suspects are being sent to concentration camps.

OPINION

Deporting Margaret Randall: Small Minds Busily at Work

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The Reagan administration has taken an important step to bring U.S. law into line with the nation's professions of faith in freedom. It has recommended dropping from immigration laws the sections that exclude aliens because of their beliefs or writings.

But the same administration is pressing an effort to expel a writer from the United States because, solely because, of what she has written. It is an extreme example of ideological exclusion. It is hard to see how the case can be squared with the decision to call for repeal of the ideological provisions of the immigration law.

The target of the deportation case is Margaret Randall, a 50-year-old poet and author of numerous books and articles. She was born in New York and for most of her life has been a U.S. citizen.

In 1966, when she was married to a Mexican and was living in Mexico, Ms. Randall took an oath of allegiance to Mexico. As a consequence she lost her U.S. citizenship. In the years that followed she lived at various times in Nicaragua and Cuba, writing favorably about the revolutions in those countries.

In 1984, she returned to the United States on a visitor's visa and went to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where she had family ties. She lives there now, teaching at the University of New Mexico. She wants to stay in the United States. In legal terms, she is an alien seeking to change her status from visitor to permanent resident. She is eligible for a visa

because her son applied on her behalf. The immigration judge who heard her case, Martin F. Spiegel, found Ms. Randall fully qualified to stay in the United States except for one thing: her writings. He held that she had run afoul of a clause in the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act of 1952 barring aliens who write or publish material advocating "the economic, international and governmental doctrines of world communism."

Mr. Spiegel said he had read 2,744 pages of Ms. Randall's works. He concluded that they advocated the doctrines of world communism. For example, he cited "Cuban Women Now," written while Ms. Randall lived in Cuba. He said that the book, "based primarily upon interviews with 14 Cuban women, views the Castro Communist Cuban revolution as a great improvement for the conditions of women in Cuba."

Reading Mr. Spiegel's opinion, one is reminded of the classic argument against censorship, Milton's "Areopagitica." Milton ironically sympathized with the poor censor who had to read so many books, "oftentimes huge volumes."

Mr. Spiegel surely deserves sympathy for his reading of all those pages of Margaret Randall's works. But the point — Milton's point — is that he performed a function that is inappropriate in a free society: combing through literature for bad political thoughts.

What exactly are the "doctrines of world communism?" Political scientists



have written volumes on that question, and they often disagree on the definition. To put immigration officials in the position of applying such concepts goes against our whole idea of freedom.

Unlike some publicized immigration cases, the Randall case involves no claim of a threat to the national security. The only objection is to her writings. They only objection is to her writings. They only objection is to her writings.

Abraham Sofaer, the State Department's legal adviser, made it known in June that the administration felt the time had come for repeal of the McCarran-Walter ideological clauses. They have proved increasingly embarrassing as well-known authors and others have been kept from even visiting the United States.

"The Department of State has long believed," Mr. Sofaer said, "that changes are necessary to bring the exclusion and deportation provisions in line with modern reality." He added,

"It's an anachronism to say that just because someone held some particular political view at some point in his life he should be denied immigration." That principle is inconsistent with the attempt to deport Margaret Randall. She is apparently the only person whom the U.S. government is trying to expel because of her writings — indeed the only known target of that clause in 30 years. Not just consistency but common sense suggests that the case should be dropped.

The New York Times

Sri Lankans' Daily Rice Has A Bad Habit of Biting Back

By T. Sabaratnam

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — A molar chipped as I began chewing the rice I was eating for lunch. I didn't grimace or make a protest. I swiftly swallowed the bit of tooth with the stone that had caused it, wearing a broad grin as we Sri Lankans do. An intestine war, although the most serious, is not my Indian Ocean island's only painful problem. Swallowing stones comes naturally to Sri Lankans, for it is part of our

MEANWHILE

2,500-year-old rice-eating culture. We perform it almost like a ritual, some once a day at lunch, many twice at lunch and dinner and a few, in the villages, at breakfast, lunch and dinner. All of us gulp an average of 1.5 grams of stones each day, a medical researcher recently calculated. (He called his finding Sri Lanka's per capita consumption of stones.) He says this consumption is less for those who, like me, eat at home, but is nearly double for those who eat out, especially at the rice-serving mini shops called *bau hales*.

The stone content in home-cooked rice is low, he says, because of the 10- to 15-minute struggle housewives daily wage in washing the rice and separating the stones. Their patience and industry are admirable," the doctor says.

My wife, who performs this thankless task, readily agrees. She says she washes the rice three and removes a handful of stones from the half-kilogram (one pound) she is to cook. I believe her, because the research group of Sri Lanka's Agrarian Research and Training Institute (ARTI) has found that the average kilo of the popular parboiled rice called *adu*, which about 70 percent of Sri Lankans eat, contains 50 to 70 grams of stones and sand. This figure is higher in cheaper, lower grades of rice and lower in the costlier, higher grades.

ARTI's researchers went a little deeper into this "stone syndrome" of Sri Lanka's rice trade. They found that a small portion of these stones gets into the rice on the threshing floor, usually an uncovered mound in a convenient corner of the farm. The head of the research team, Athula Chandrasiri, says that none of the 950 privately owned rice mills that dot our 860,000 hectares (two million acres) of rice farmland are equipped with mechanical separators to remove these stones. Many of the 37 large, state-owned mills have these facilities, but are not in operation.

Moreover, a major portion of the stones are introduced into the rice after it leaves the farm, researchers say. Where and how the stones get into the bags of rice has not been figured out. Suspicion rests on the millers, the numerous commission agents who collect the rice for the wholesalers and the 200 big wholesalers who control the rice trade from Colombo's Pettah market.

The writer, a senior reporter for the Ceylon Daily News in Colombo, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Philippine Land Reform

In his opinion column of Sept. 14-15, Stephen W. Bosworth, the former U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, addressed the lack of military stability in the Philippines and the question of whether President Corason Aquino, in spite of these difficulties, is tough enough to get the job done and to continue toward social and economic recovery. But Mr. Bosworth made no mention of one of the most pressing problems in the Philippines, that of land reform.

What Mrs. Aquino needs is not just U.S. weaponry to fight the communists and other rebels, but a firm offer from the United States to assist with land reform. With U.S. financial backing, a plan could be developed for fair payments to large landowners. A shining example of land reform is not far away: Taiwan, after World War II, undertook land reform peacefully and with economic fairness. This could serve as a model for the Aquino government.

The possibility of a communist government coming to power in the Philippines is too frightening even to contemplate. But unless honest land reform

measures are taken soon, the Philippines eventually will go the communist route, not by desire but by default.

JAMES H. HUGHES, Croissy-sur-Seine, France.

Don't Forget the Tibetans

In "Anti-Chinese Protest Reported in Tibet" (Oct. 1), I was amazed to read that the Xinhua press agency had reported on "Tibetan monks seeking independence" (only monks?), that protesters carried "a flag... a religious icon of the Tibetans" (it is their national flag), and that the demonstration involved "21 priests and five other people" (Reuters, Die Welt, Swiss television all spoke of about 10,000 people demonstrating in the streets of Lhasa, whose Tibetan population is about 50,000).

No wonder the press report was "unusual for its detail and swift release" — perhaps a new strategy of fast fabrication to pre-empt the facts. What is one to think about the accuracy of China's official press agency reporting on events on territory it claims as its own?

In the past, world public opinion has kept the Chinese from executing some

disidents, such as in 1983 after demonstrations were held in London, Zurich, Bern, Amsterdam, New York and elsewhere. In this case, two people have been executed in public, a dismally recurring event year after year, on or about Oct. 1, as the Chinese celebrate their independence in a somewhat statististic fashion.

Five others are left with the threat of execution hanging over their heads for the next five years. Eight others have been given various sentences. Ten thousand people had the courage to ask for freedom in a city where public execution is possible. Please don't let their courageous act be forgotten or ignored.

T. BROCH, Geneva.

Freedom's Indivisibility

Regarding "Democracy's Model, Not Its Enforcer" (Sept. 29):

There is quite a lot of truth in Tom Wicker's clever arguments, but is there really nothing to the principle of "indivisibility of freedom"? Does Mr. Wicker truly agree with accepting, in the name of sovereignty, a butcher like Idi Amin

in the Organization of African Unity or one like Pol Pot in the United Nations? Or is it simply a matter of expediency?

To link a morally justified intervention like Tanzania's in Uganda with the willful "overthrowing [of] a government one does not like" is to confuse, dangerously, two utterly different things. Nobody wants America to play the role of Caesar Nicholas I as the guardian of Europe, or to transform the Monroe Doctrine into the Breznev Doctrine. But to do nothing when the neighbor's house is on fire seems, at least in extreme cases, a rather doubtful proposition.

K.A. GROCHOLSKI, Zurich.

The Best of Literary Brats

Regarding the feature "Literary Brat Pack: Young, Brash, Rich" (Sept. 20):

You do your readers a disservice in your article on the contemporary literary scene by omitting the most notable New York writer to appear in the last decade, Madison Smartt Bell. In both his mastery of his craft and the complexity of his material, he stands well ahead

of the "pack." In contrast to his peers, as described in this article, Mr. Bell has proven himself capable of following the dazzling accomplishment of his first work, "The Washington Square Ensemble," with two further books of equal merit, "Waiting for the End of the World" and "Straight Cut."

ROBIN TATHAM, London.

Are There Dissatisfied Men?

A propos James Barron's report, "Study Finds Women Aren't Satisfied" (Oct. 3), one question: Are men?

E. CURTIS, Bando, France.

The Truth Is in the Taste

It does not take Cornell University food scientists to explain that fresh orange juice tastes better because it is fresh ("The Taste of Fresh Orange Juice," Science, Sept. 24). All orange juice aficionados know this.

W.T. RABE, Bonn.

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGES THE GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION OF TWA TO THE PARIS LIBERTY FLAME APPEAL

which helped to bring the Liberty Flame monument to Paris where it will be erected as a permanent tribute to Franco-American friendship.

TWA has provided continuous service to Paris since 1946. Today, it flies between over 100 cities in America and to more than twenty destinations in Europe and the Middle East.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE CENTENNIAL

NOTES ON A CENTURY

Centennial Drive Peaks at Versailles

By Wendy Mallinson

It was a night royal occasion at the Chateau de Versailles. At the heart of one of the world's most powerful symbols of monarchy — as one speaker noted — a gala benefit dinner saluted the arrival in France of a very different political symbol, the Paris Liberty Flame.

The Oct. 1 party was the culmination of a one-year drive to present to France a replica of the flame that, in the upraised hand of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, has welcomed so many to the United States.

The 700 guests included major contributors to the campaign, along with leaders of the American community in France and representatives of French institutions. The dinner also celebrated the 100th anniversary of the International Herald Tribune, whose directors were present in Paris for several days of centennial events.

The Flame was displayed for the first time in France at a pre-gala press conference in the courtyard of the chateau, and guests passed the floodlit sculpture as they entered the palace.

Once inside, events unfolded elegantly. The Royal Opera, recently restored to its old splendor, was the scene of a special performance of Joseph Haydn's "Lo Speziale," presented by the Paris Chamber Opera and the Camerata de Versailles.

Set in a newspaper-filled apothecary shop, the charming one-act opera drew smiles from the audience which even Haydn might not have anticipated. Why? When a cast member picked up a newspaper, it turned out by uncanny coincidence to be a copy of the IHT.

After the curtain fell, the audience was welcomed by the IHT's publisher and associate publisher, Lee W. Huebner and Richard H. Morgan, by U.S. Ambassador to France Joe M. Rodgers and by the French Ambassador to the United States Emmanuel de Margerie.

The speeches offered a special thank-you to all donors to the Flame fund, as well as to the people of France, who presented the Statue of Liberty to the United States just over 100 years ago and who have so warmly welcomed the Herald Tribune for the past century.

A tour of the royal apartments followed, culminating in the candlelit Hall of Mirrors, with a view of the illuminated fountains of Versailles, their brilliance heightened by special fireworks.

Dinner was in the *Galerie des Batailles*, with after-dinner greetings by Kevin McCarthy, whose New York law firm co-sponsored the appeal and who introduced representatives of *Les Metaliers Champenois*, the French artists who crafted both the Paris Flame and its twin in New York. Additional greetings were extended by Georges Mesmin, deputy and mayor of the 16th arrondissement in Paris, where the new monument is likely to be located, by Jean-François Court, representing the

French Ministry of Culture, and by Andre Damien, mayor of Versailles. Other guests included Mme. Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and Gov. James Thompson of Illinois.

Also present were representatives and guests of corporate donors to the Flame campaign: Compugraphic Europe S.A.R.L. and Philips Eclairage, the Flame's *Membres Bienfaiteurs*, as well as the *Membres Donateurs*: A.T. & T. France; Cheshire, a Xerox company; Du Pont de Nemours (France) S.A.; General Electric France; Grace Specialty Chemicals Co.; Guerlain; Harne Mori; Harry Winston; Hewlett Packard; S.A. Hoover; IBM Europe; The Mead Corporation; Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith S.A.F.; the Ministère des Postes et Télécommunications; Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York; Port Liberté Partners; Revillon Luxe S.A.; Shiseido Co. Ltd.; and the Timken Co.

Arrangements for the evening were directed by Pamela Darling and Chantal Sulizer of Manifestations et Evénements Internationaux. The Flame weighs 2.5

suppliers and others with active ties to the paper, while the Versailles event focused on leaders of the French-American communities.

At an American Club of Paris luncheon at the *Grande Intimité*, columnist Art Buchwald introduced "The Global Newspaper," a film by Douglas Munning. The film's narrator, Walter Connolly, also spoke. The American Club was also a central participant in the Flame drive.

A small reception honoring IHT directors was held at the Villa Windsor, residence of the late Duke and Duchess of Windsor, in the Bois de Boulogne. Mohammed al-Fayed, owner of the Paris Ritz Hotel as well as the Windsor home, hosted the gathering and presented the IHT with a copy of an edition found in the personal papers of the late Duke by his valet, Sidney, who was also present at the gathering and who told the guests of the Duke's affection for the Herald Tribune.

A plaque was dedicated at 49, Avenue de l'Opéra, business home of the paper for its first half-century. A reception followed at Harry's Bar, the Trib's oldest continuing advertiser, at 5, Rue Daunou ("Just say Sank Roo Doe Noo"). Hosts were the proprietors of the 75-year-old establishment, Andrew and Duncan MacElhonnay, son and grandson of the original Harv.

A number of informal luncheons and receptions were held throughout the week, including a Sunday brunch for out-of-town guests at the Ritz Hotel.

Looking toward the future, the IHT board and executives met to discuss the role of the paper as it enters its second century.

This is the 35th in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

South Africa to Maintain Emergency Rule

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service
CAPE TOWN, South Africa — The minister for law and order, Adriaan Vlok, says that while the 16-month state of emergency has succeeded in cooling the revolutionary climate in South Africa, it will have to remain in force for the foreseeable future.

Mr. Vlok said that before seriously considering lifting the emergency, the government would have to finish addressing the black majority's demands for upgrading their living conditions and make significant progress in power-sharing negotiations.

"We would like to lift the emergency, but it would be irresponsible if we don't once again have stable communities and if we don't accomplish our three main goals," Mr. Vlok said in an interview this week with Katharine Graham, publisher of The Washington Post.

Those goals, Mr. Vlok said, are: imposing security measures to bring short-term stability to black townships; upgrading living conditions for blacks, and finding a political solution that will give blacks a role in governing the country.

He acknowledged that achieving

these goals would take time, although he offered no timetable.

Mr. Vlok said the government would pay particular attention to further dismantling the "alternative governmental structures" that radical blacks established in the townships as unrest peaked in the two years before the emergency was imposed on June 12, 1986.

He said the alternative structures — including "people's courts," protest education, street committees and para-police groups formed by young "comrades" — had been weakened by the emergency, but not eliminated.

These "governments within the government" pose the most serious threat to law and order in South Africa and could become the object of official banning, Mr. Vlok said.

At present, under the Internal Security Act, the government can detain without charges the leaders of the alternative structures, but cannot officially ban the existence of the parallel institutions.

Mr. Vlok said the radicals tried to create an alternative system to the police and the courts and instructed people not to report crimes to the police. "This is why

we say a revolutionary climate still exists," he said.

He said that an earlier state of emergency, imposed in selected areas of South Africa from July 1985 to March 1986, had been lifted with the expectation that a return to normal conditions would encourage moderate black leaders to negotiate peaceful change. But he added: "People did not come forward and the unrest got worse. We cannot make the same mistake."

Mr. Vlok said the government was watching a treason trial in Johannesburg in which several residents of the black township of Alexandra are accused of having set up alternative government structures, allegedly to undermine the elected township council and foment unrest.

Calling the outcome potentially a "landmark verdict," Mr. Vlok said, "If they are found guilty, it will be easier for us to arrest these kind of people."

Mr. Vlok also said the government was paying close attention to the National Education Crisis Committee, which last year was active in establishing "people's education" in the townships as an alternative to the state education system.

"If you look at the type of education they want for South Africa," he said, "this is the kind of revolutionary thing they are trying to spread." Mr. Vlok added that the emergency decree helped stem the spread of such activities, and could not be lifted until that threat was eliminated.

"We don't have any fight with black people who want to change their education system," he said, "but they must do it in an orderly way with the government. You can't allow revolutionary ideology and Communist ideology to be taught in the schools."

Mr. Vlok acknowledged that the committee had been instrumental last year in ending a year-long school boycott by blacks, but said that its renewed efforts to establish people's education jeopardized its existence.

The pacification of black townships by upgrading services and facilities, coupled with better education and more job opportunities, would have to be developed before a return to normal law can be considered, Mr. Vlok said.

"It depends how long this will take before we can lift the emergency," he added.

2 U.S. Pilots Cite Airline Pressures to Ignore Safety

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Two Eastern Airlines pilots told Congress on Thursday that the airline had repeatedly forced them and others to fly unsafe planes, with one saying his "nerves are shaken" by management's attitude toward safety.

An Eastern official, however, said the airline would never cover a pilot to use an aircraft with a problem, and blamed the complaints on a labor-management dispute.

Eastern and its unionized pilots have had bitter relations since shortly after Texas Air Corp. took it over in January 1986.

The pilots, James R. Sexton and Donald McClure, told the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee that they have believed the pressure they have felt comes from a desire by Eastern management to cut costs and increase profits.

Mr. McClure, an Eastern pilot for 23 years, said he was removed from a flight on Aug. 10 "for refusing to fly an aircraft with one of its navigation systems inoperative." He added: "I was sent home, leaving 149 passengers and six crew members on the aircraft. The next captain also refused to fly the same aircraft." The plane was finally fixed before taking off, he said.

Mr. Sexton said that on Sept. 6 he was taxiing a plane for takeoff from LaGuardia Airport in New York when the flight crew decided to return to the gate for repairs because of a suspected problem with a hydraulic pump.

Later in that week, he said, after experiencing similar flight control problems, the airline "went to great lengths to attempt to convince us that all was normal and it was our method of checking the flight controls that was improper."

Mr. Sexton said he was then told by management that his name has been "red flagged" and if he causes any more flight delays due to improper control checks we're going to call you in. You just looked out that you discovered a bad pump."

"As a professional aviator, my nerves are shaken by the present approach which Eastern Airlines management is demonstrating toward air safety," Mr. Sexton said.

Henry A. Duffy, president of the 40,000-member Air Line Pilots Association and a Delta Airlines pilot, said that competitive pressures throughout the airline industry have led to efforts to slash maintenance expenses.

"Willful violations by unscrupulous carriers do appear to be on the rise," Mr. Duffy said.

Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, the committee chairman, said after the pilots testified, "The bottom line is what they're doing is sacrificing safety for profits."

The head of the Federal Aviation Administration, Allan McArdor, who attended the hearing, said afterward that his agency receives "a lot" of complaints from pilots who contend that they are being forced to fly planes that should be grounded.

He said complaints often are sparked by labor disputes but also reflect pressures management puts on aircraft maintenance.

(AP, UPI)

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Anti-Violence Oath For Ulster Candidates

Future candidates in local elections in Northern Ireland may have to renounce under oath all support for paramilitary organizations. The oath would require candidates to "declare and undertake that if elected, I will neither support or assist the activities of any organization proscribed by law in Northern Ireland."

Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, Tom King, said the draft proposal was meant for both sides in the sectarian fighting in Ulster. The British press said the proposal aimed to curb Sinn Féin, the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, Sinn Féin, which maintains that the IRA has the right to engage in armed conflict, has held 59 of the 566 council seats in the British-ruled province since 1985.

Both Roman Catholic and Protestant parties have criticized the proposal, but for different reasons. The moderate Social Democratic and Labor Party said it would give Sinn Féin undeserved publicity. But the Reverend Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, said the proposal did not go far enough because it did not outlaw Sinn Féin. Sinn Féin said that "the British used to complain we used bullets instead of the ballot box, but once we started winning elections, they want to change to rules and stop us running or taking our seats."

Euthanasia for Young Divides the Dutch

Despite broad support for mercy killing in the Netherlands, the debate has flared up again following revelations by Dr. Tom Volte, a cancer specialist. The doctor said he gave lethal pills to terminally ill adolescents, aged 15 to 17, who said they wanted to die.

Dr. Volte, who works at Emma Children's Hospital in



Dr. Tom Volte

Amsterdam, said that since 1980 he had given powerful sedatives to about six terminally ill teenagers a year, at their request, upon leaving the hospital.

The minister of public health, Eelco Brinkman, saying he was "shocked," has ordered an investigation. The Dutch Royal Medical Association criticized Dr. Volte because he had not been present when his patients died and had not always obtained the consent of their parents. But advocates of euthanasia said that terminally ill teenagers, like adults, should have the right to commit suicide. Several parents of adolescents whom Dr. Volte helped die have publicly defended him.

Although mercy killing is illegal in the Netherlands, doctors who practice it are seldom prosecuted. Doctors acknowledge helping more than 5,000 patients die each year. The Dutch government is considering legislation to regulate euthanasia.

Around Europe

Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Norwegian prime minister, will be featured in an eight-minute video clip intended to save time for her and for foreign television crews. About 60 percent of the requests

for interviews with Mrs. Brundtland concern the same subject — the women in her government — and the film is meant to reduce the number of television crews asking the same questions, a government spokesman said. Eighteen members of her Labor cabinet are women. The video, distributed free to foreign reporters, will show Mrs. Brundtland, 48, at work and at home.

In an attempt to reduce acid rain, Britain is to build the world's largest sulfur dioxide extraction plant at the Drax power station in Yorkshire. The Central Electricity Generating Board, Britain's major power utility, plans to spend \$500 million (\$360 million) to fit the 4,000-megawatt Drax plant and another power plant, the 2,000-megawatt Fiddler's Ferry in Cheshire, with special equipment to extract sulfur from the flue gases. The new measures are expected to reduce by 15 percent the country's sulfur dioxide emissions, which have been blamed for much of the acid rain in Western Europe. The two coal-fueled plants where the special equipment is to be installed produce 15 percent of Britain's electricity. The first desulfurization plant will start working in 1993, and the program will be fully operational by 1997.

Twenty-six percent of Finnish men say they are sexually harassed by women at work, according to Elena Haavio-Mannila, a sociologist and co-author of "Sexual Harassment in the Workplace," a survey by the Finnish Council for Equality to be published this fall. The harassment, which occurs mostly in female-dominated sectors such as catering or nursing, ranges from pressure for sexual acts to pinching, suggestive looks and gestures, telephone calls and sexual jokes. Men under 30 are twice as likely to be harassed as those over 45. Thirty-four percent of the women questioned said they were sexually harassed by male colleagues.

— SYTSKE LOOIJEN

RULES: South Africa Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

stationary to promote banned organizations.

Class boycotts have closed a number of black universities for weeks at a time during the last three years. White universities, most notably the University of Cape Town and the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, have been disrupted by anti-government demonstrations.

However, campus protest in South Africa is a sporadic and relatively low-key phenomenon, limited mainly to the English-speaking universities.

Protests were the subject of national debate in August after attacks by militant students on prominent politicians on the Cape Town and Witwatersrand campuses.

Among those prevented from speaking by mostly-black demonstrators were Denis Worrall, the former South African ambassador to Britain; Helen Suzman, a veteran anti-apartheid activist and opposition member of Parliament; Mangosuthu Buthelezi, a moderate Zulu leader, and Concor Cruise O'Brien, the Irish diplomat and liberal philosopher.

Following these incidents, which were widely criticized by liberal as well as conservative whites, the government said that subsidy conditions were necessary to protect freedom of speech.

The vice chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Stuart Saunders, said Thursday that university lawyers would be consulted about the possibility of a court challenge to the new measures.

Mr. Saunders said in a statement issued in anticipation of the measures that it was "fundamentally wrong and counterproductive" to place conditions on state funding of higher education.

Mr. de Klerk said Thursday night, "Our aim is not to encroach upon the autonomy of the universities," adding that the measures would not "substantially" affect "the academic freedom" of students and staff.

Commonwealth Split

A high-level panel struggled Thursday behind the scenes of the Commonwealth conference in Vancouver, British Columbia, after differences on how to speed racial reform in South Africa divided the group, Reuters reported.

On the third day of the meeting of Commonwealth heads of state, the 49-member body focused on Third World debt and the trade protectionism that some nations believe has kept the economies of the developing world impoverished.

But the South African question, which has isolated Britain from its former colonies over the imposition of economic sanctions, was certain to generate more debate before the meeting ends Saturday.

The deep division between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and other Commonwealth leaders was highlighted again during a closed session Wednesday.

UNESCO: Spaniard Is Within Reach of Leadership

(Continued from Page 1)

threatened defections by Japan and some Western countries that have made no secret of their exasperation with Mr. M'bow and his policies. But on its own, it would not be enough to bring back the United States, which left the organization in 1984, or Britain, which quit a year later in protest over what they said is UNESCO's anti-Western bias.

Both have said they want to see genuine reform in the organization, irrespective of who is director-general, before they will consider rejoining. One required reform, according to Laura Genaro, the State Department official in charge of international organizations, is a mechanism whereby major donors would get a bigger voice in the way money is spent.

UNESCO observers say some rightists in the Reagan administration paradoxically are hoping that Mr. M'bow will be re-elected because this would make it unnecessary to open the question of rejoining.

PEACE: Arias Urges Cease-Fire Talks With Contras

(Continued from Page 1)

doesn't happen, we will not be on the road to the peace and democracy that we all want for Central America."

Mr. Arias said that if the Sandinistas did not reach an agreement with senior contras, the peace accord would be in danger of failure.

Last week, the Sandinistas unilaterally decreed a cease-fire in three remote combat zones, and on Tuesday they added a fourth. Mr. Arias said such decrees were no substitute for a cease-fire agreed upon by both sides.

He also criticized the new Sandinista policy of seeking talks with individual rebel squad leaders, instead of with the top leadership.

The questions of amnesty, and negotiation with the contras, have emerged as two of the key matters to be resolved in Nicaragua as the Nov. 7 deadline approaches.

Among the reasons Nicaragua has strongly supported the accord is that it requires every country in the region to forbid the use of its

territory by guerrillas fighting to overthrow nearby governments. If Honduras complies with this provision, it will have to expel the contras, who have bases in Honduras and whose war is largely directed from there. Planes that fly into Nicaragua at night to drop supplies to contras take off from Honduras.

But Mr. Arias said Honduras could not be expected to close contras camps and ban clandestine supply flights if the Sandinistas do not negotiate a cease-fire with the contras and issue a broad amnesty.

"To a great extent, what Honduras has to do with respect to the contras in its territory will depend on a negotiated cease-fire in Nicaragua," he said. "Nicaragua will decide what to do with the contras, and then we will know what Honduras must do."

The accord also requires complete press freedom in each Central American country, and this month the Sandinistas allowed the reopening of an opposition newspaper and a radio station they had shut

more than a year ago. Mr. Arias said that while those steps were substantial, more were needed. In particular, he said, the Sandinistas must ease their control of television broadcasting in Nicaragua.

A militantly anti-Sandinista business federation is applying for a license to operate a television station in Nicaragua, which would be the first station controlled by the opposition. The government has given no indication how it will act on the application.

"Opening La Prensa and the Catholic radio station was important, but it is not enough," Mr. Arias said. "There should be other press outlets and television should not be a government monopoly."

■ **Praise From U.S. Senate**
The U.S. Senate, on a 92-3 vote Thursday, lauded Mr. Arias for winning the peace prize and pledged its "firm support and full cooperation" to the Central American peace plan, United Press International reported from Washington.

The Senate, on a 92-3 vote Thursday, lauded Mr. Arias for winning the peace prize and pledged its "firm support and full cooperation" to the Central American peace plan, United Press International reported from Washington.

(AP, UPI)

GULF: Iranian Missile Hits an American-Owned Tanker in Kuwaiti Waters

(Continued from Page 1)

ing harmlessly on a beach by an oil refinery complex near where Thursday's missile struck.

Iran did not publicly acknowledge launching the latest attack, but it gave extensive coverage on state-run television to film footage of the blazing tanker released by Kuwait's Information Ministry.

U.S. officials, who detected Silk-worm batteries overlooking the Strait of Hormuz last year, made it clear to Iran that even the activation of the Silk-worms radar control devices would be considered a hostile act against U.S. forces nearby.

Last month, U.S. military forces attacked an Iranian mine-laying vessel, the Iran Ajr, sailing large contact mines in an anchorage used by U.S. ships off Bahrain. U.S. officials justified the attack by saying

that Iran had committed a hostile act that put in jeopardy U.S.-flag vessels that either anchored or passed through the anchorage.

The Sangan's nominal corporate owner, OMU Sangan Transport Inc. of Monrovia, Liberia, is listed by Lloyd's of London as a subsidiary of Ogden Marine International Corp. of New York.

Ogden is a major U.S. independent shipping company operating 24 tankers worldwide on charters to oil companies and national governments, according to shipping industry sources.

An Ogden vice president, Peter Long, reached in New York by telephone said, "I would characterize the damage as serious," but he added that none of the crew was injured by the explosion and fire, which took five hours to extinguish

as flaming crude oil flowed out of a ruptured forward tankage area.

■ **U.S. Report on the Struck**

The U.S. frigate Stark was saved from sinking after an Iraqi missile attack in May thanks to crew training and simple luck, particularly since the ship's design limited its fire-fighting equipment, the navy said Thursday in Washington.

The Stark crew initially faced the threat of "mass detonation of the forward missile magazine," the report disclosed, according to The Associated Press.

At the same time, the sailors were grappling with a fire that was, unique in U.S. Navy experience, a fire so hot, instead of spreading horizontally, spread vertically by heating equipment on the deck above to the flash point of ignition, the report added.

"The severe displacement limit

placed on the FFG-7 Class design resulted in compromises that reduced Stark's ability to respond to a conflagration of the magnitude that occurred," the report said.

The report was written by an investigative panel formed by Navy Secretary James H. Webb in June.

The Stark was attacked at night by a lone Iraqi jet fighter that had been presumed to be friendly. Iraq was admitted to responsibility, the report said, as a case of mistaken identity. The United States has accepted the Iraqi explanation.

SOVIET: A Shift on Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, for years a critic of Moscow's human rights record, said he was amazed by what he saw as Mr. Zagladin's sincerity.

"Soviet officials could not have spoken like this in Stalin's time," he said. His remarks were heard in Russian translation in Moscow.

Under Article 70, many dissenters served long sentences in prison or labor camps. The article provides for up to 10 years in prison and a possible five more years in internal exile. Offenders under Article 190 can be imprisoned for three years but have often been re-arrested at the end of their terms.

On the program, Mr. Zagladin said the problem of what in the West were described as political prisoners "practically no longer exists" and that fewer than 20 people were imprisoned under Article 70. He said there was "practically no one left" in prison under Article 190.

Mrs. Bonner said she believed there were about 400 people still held under Article 70, Article 190 and under the religious articles of the code.

Moscow to Pay UN Assessment, Showing Up U.S.

United Press International

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Soviet Union announced Thursday that it would pay its outstanding debt to the United Nations and denounced cuts in U.S. contributions as lacking "realism and responsibility."

Diplomats saw the move as a well-timed slight to the United States, which for the second straight year has drastically cut its contribution to the budget.

A Soviet deputy foreign minister, Vladimir F. Petrovsky, said Moscow made a payment Monday of \$28 million in addition to its 1987 UN assessment, "to cover our debt to the regular budget."

The United States, the largest contributor to the United Nations, is assessed 25 percent of the budget. The Soviet Union contributes 10.2 percent.

SHULTZ: U.S.-Soviet Treaty 'Isn't Buttoned Up Yet'

(Continued from Page 1)

missiles until the West German Pershing were eliminated. Soviet Embassy officials put it another way, saying that the German missiles had to be subjected to the same timetable for elimination that would apply to the U.S. weapons.

U.S. officials said that they did not consider this a serious obstacle, seeing it as typical of the Soviet technique of adding demands in the final stages of a negotiation, demands which are then withdrawn to create an image of flexibility.

Other issues remaining in talks on the treaty, which is to eliminate Soviet and U.S. missiles with ranges of 300 to 3,000 miles (500 to 5,000 kilometers), include setting a schedule for dismantling the weapons and agreeing on the details of verifying compliance. These matters are being dealt with as negotiations in Geneva work on the specific language of the treaty text.

Mr. Shultz was also skeptical of the Soviet proposal that experts from the two sides meet to discuss what objects should be allowed to be launched into space.

Moscow has suggested such talks as one way to overcome differences on what limits should be placed on the testing of space-based anti-missile systems. Paul H. Nitze, the senior arms control adviser to Mr. Shultz, has recommended that the United States agree to such talks.

But Mr. Shultz suggested that the Soviet proposal would not be "readily verifiable." He added that such talks might also be risky because the United States might agree to limits now that would later be found to be overly restrictive for future space research.

WEEKEND

- Mysterious Bob Dylan
- Cultural 'Global Village'
- Poland's Rock Musicians

International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

GENEVA

The Minotaure and Surrealism

Minotaure, the review published in Paris by Albert Skira from 1933 to '39, was a catalyst to artists from Picasso to the Surrealists. The Greek myth — of the Cretan king Minos, the Labyrinth, the Minotaur — half man, half bull, Theseus and Ariadne — and its symbolism inspired artists and writers, especially the Surrealists. In paintings, prints, photographs, collages and other forms, Dali, de Chirico, Man Ray, Magritte, Brassai, Ernst and others reveal forebodings on the eve of World War II. Dali's cover for a 1936 issue even incorporates mushroom-shaped clouds. Works reproduced in the magazine are the basis of this exhibition at the Musée Rath from Oct. 17 to Jan. 31, then at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris from March to May 1988. (Mavis Guinand)

PARIS

25th International Dance Festival

The 25th Paris International Dance Festival opens at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées with the Ballet Théâtre Français de Nancy (Oct. 28-Nov. 1) in a program of choreographies by Serge Lifar, comprising "Suite en Blanc," with Patrick Dupond; "Istar," with Isabelle Guérin; "Icare," with sets by Picasso and with Dupond in the title part; and "Phidias," with Cocteau's sets and costumes and Maria Haydee in the principal role. The London Festival Ballet (Nov. 3-9), which appeared in the second Paris festival in 1964, comes with two programs and with Natalia Makarova and Peter Schaufuss heading the roster of dancers: the first program is John Cranford's three-act "Eugene Onegin"; the second includes Glen Tetley's "Sphinx," Ben Stevenson's "Three Preludes," Kevin Hagen's "Meditation," Christopher Bruce's "Land" and Harald Lander's "Enides." The Royal Danish Ballet (Nov. 16-18) brings Bournonville's "La Sylphide" and a new ballet by Ib Andersen. Then the Leningrad Kirov Ballet moves into the Palais des Congrès for a long run, from Nov. 17 to Jan. 10.

LONDON

Last World of the Windsors



The last word on, and the last pictures of, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor are lavishly provided by fashion writer Suzy Menkes in her new book, "The Windsor Style," published in Britain by Grifon Books. The author had access to the house in the Bois de Boulogne where the pair spent their last years. The photographs, many previously unpublished, show David and Wallis dancing, gardening, dog-handling, eating, posing and above all wearing — wearing clothes well — age not so well. There are shots of the rooms they used, their jewels and lingerie and menu cards and knickknacks, as if from the interior of some sumptuous funeral-mound. Spooky snaps of closets full of the duke's kilts and sporrans vie with those of the duchess's pumps and handbags. It is a volume full of the trappings and habits of hubris and pathos: Wallis was served as *son aîné* royal; her makeup and hair were done every day (she would not appear without). But they treated their dogs like children and each other, often embarrassingly, as mother and son, testament to the pervasive influence of Queen Mary, leading to the duke's dying call for "Mama, mama, mama, mama." This book could save the greatest appetite for Windsoriana, from the recipe for glazed bacon snacks the duchess liked to serve before dinner, to the niceties of the duke's check suits. Cecil Beaton saw them as perennial dandies; Suzy Menkes shows how two dispossessed people lived out their lives under a fierce and selfish discipline, when style and lapdogs were all that remained.

Japanese Designers in Paris Shows Are Less Ferocious, Still Inventive

by Bernadine Morris

PARIS — Under sudden skies, the French ready to wear showings for spring and summer came alive today with two major collections by Japanese designers. Rei Kawakubo of Comme des Garçons and Yohji Yamamoto have displayed continuous growth as designers since they first showed their collections here six years ago. While their clothes would never be

confused with Western classics, they are less ferocious than they were in the beginning and are a constant stimulant to avant-garde designers here and in other fashion centers. They seem fearless and inventive, rare qualities in designers anywhere.

Kawakubo is in a whimsical phase, presenting almost romantic clothes in soft silks, with sheer inserts, sequined panels, gracefully full skirts and bare shoulders contributing to her new feminine look. Yamamoto's clothes are more austere, but caplet tops

and tapered pants softened by skirt-like panels cut the severity.

A day-long downpour dampened the tents in the courtyard of the Louvre where the shows take place, but they didn't deter the crowds. More than 1,750 journalists have been accredited to cover the shows, including 185 from the United States and one each from Poland, Kuwait and Hungary. Every-one tries to see the important shows. The largest tents hold 1,500. Congestion is inevitable.

"Imagine ruffles from Rei Kawakubo," said Corinne Coombe, the Bergdorf Goodman executive after the show. It was not only the ruffles that gave the clothes their fresh look. There were more dresses than usual, some quite closely fitted, long suit jackets designed not to close in front, and panne velvet, in sober shades of aubergine and brown. Shorts and full, ankle length trousers appeared in profusion and nobody thought about the length of skirts.

That is because there was enough going on in the shape of the clothes so the length was unimportant and also because a variety of lengths appeared in each style. Hardly any hemline was cut straight across and even. Everything curved and undulated, moving in dramatic sweeps from side to side. Length alone was irrelevant.

The same asymmetric looks lent drama to Yamamoto's styles. Trousers seemed to dominate, but a panel over one leg gave the appearance of a skirt on one side. Colors were sober navy, brown and black, which became more sober when they were combined as in a black satin jumper over a navy T-shirt. But there were occasional whimsical touches, such as buttons used decoratively at the front of suits, large cartwheel hats as big as umbrellas over jumpers and jumpsuits with white blouses and rounded skirts made of patchwork fabrics.

What comes through in the Japanese collections is a sense of excitement as the designers experiment with new ways to deal with clothes. "It's a new direction and I find it exciting," said Azzedine Alaïa, who took time off from his own collection to see what the Japanese were up to.

Yamamoto trousers and jacket. Left, Comme des Garçons suit.

Jack O'Donoghue/Reuters

Proust Mania in French Publishing

by Katherine Knorr

PARIS — Marcel Proust has always been more talked about than read, and the latest reason to talk about this most curious of writers is that his monumental work, "Remembrance of Things Past," has gone out of copyright, spawning new editions, new criticism and the publication of more scribbles found in the closets of his descendants.

The French publishing industry is in the middle of a publicity blitz, betting on a Proust boom — with new companies getting into the game and Gallimard, Proust's longtime publisher, putting out a new version of its expensive and apparently no longer anywhere near definitive Pléiade edition. No doubt there will be a Proust boom, in buying if not in reading, but it is unlikely that any new versions of the book will significantly change what the man who is arguably France's greatest 20th-century writer had to say. Even though he died leaving many loose ends, his drift was clear.

"Remembrance" ("A la recherche du temps perdu") is many things: a novel of manners, a careful portrait of a dead society, an excruciating and rather precious examination of obsessive love, an attempt to bring back the exquisite flavor of Proust's sensitive childhood, an analysis of the artistic temperament and a very cogent look at historical movements that swept through the French bourgeoisie and aristocracy — at the beginning of this century. It is a painting, a series of paintings of extraordinary proportions with a huge cast of characters who seem to live in vastly different worlds until they come together in one last fresco, just as the narrator finds that his vocation is to write it all down — to recapture Time.

"Remembrance" opens with the narrator's childhood, his illnesses, his obsessive love for his mother, and introduces many of the important characters through the eyes of a child who sees them as magnificent figures from fairy tales and distant history. It follows Marcel through his teens and young adulthood, as he slowly makes his way into the also magnificent, but more mundane, worlds that these creatures inhabit — mainly Paris salons and the most elegant Normandy coast resort. It follows them through marriages and deaths, social victories and reverses, and eventually, after an unspecified number of years during which Marcel has disappeared because of ill health, finds them all again in one grand salon where, somehow, no one is any longer who he should be or where he should be — where the carnival masks have all changed faces. The young seem to be their parents, the old are unrecognizable and Marcel is no longer a child or a young man but an aging gentleman to be treated with respect.



From left to right, Nadar's pictures of Charles Haas, one of the models for Swann; the Comtesse de Greffulhe; and Proust as a child.

If Proust is often difficult to read, it is first because he wrote long — really long. Had he lived longer — he died in 1922 at the age of 51 — he would have written longer. (His method is well-known: Not only did he rewrite endlessly, but he kept on adding to the work, making it denser and more detailed, with little pieces of paper that he folded up like accordions into his writing notebooks. These papers are still being found, and not all are legible. He drove proofreaders mad.)

THE other great difficulty with Proust is that he — and therefore Marcel — had such a refined, not to say sick, approach to friendship and to love that it is often difficult to take in the minutiae of the suffering — so often like the intense and detailed self-consciousness that only teenagers can feel. (Suffering indeed was the basis of his work, and he believed it was a necessary precondition to any great work: "The happy years are lost years, we wait for suffering to begin to work.")

And yet the book is brilliant — brilliant in looking at how people deceive themselves and others, brilliant at watching the small and large evil that they inflict on one another as they march on through their unobserved and unexamined but nevertheless complicated lives. And brilliant finally in showing the decline and fall of a rigid salon society in which each player knew his rank and in which it seemed that the stars in the firmament would never fall to earth. They did, of course — this society was shattered by World War I, but Proust

clearly shows that it was destroyed before the war, by the Dreyfus affair.

Proust was born in 1871 into a rich family; his mother inherited a great deal and his father was an eminent professor of medicine. Early on he was sickly, and emotionally very dependent on his grandmother and mother — who were devoted to each other and to him. He was born sad, and he had a peculiar eye for the significant detail that turns nostalgia into despair. He was also, in his dependency, a tyrant, needing to sequester what he loved — whether his mother or his lovers.

In 1889 he volunteered for a year's military service, and he always had a strong interest in military strategy (indeed, passages of "Remembrance" have to do with theories of battle). With an inde-

pendent income, an interest in the arts and a strong streak of dilettantism, he moved into salons and got to know some of the more brilliant people of the time. But "Remembrance" is not strictly autobiographical — Marcel Proust did not live what his narrator lived. Marcel Proust was never to become as accepted in this society as his narrator did. Like so much semi-autobiographical writing, "A la recherche" shows a strong dose of wishful thinking.

THE two things that most influenced Proust's life and therefore his work — because more than for most writers the two are inseparable — were his Jewishness (through his mother) and his homosexuality. He was fascinated by women, but, as he told André Gide, he loved women only

spiritually and never found love except with men.

While homosexuality and Jewishness are buttresses in the cathedral-like structure of his work, Proust distanced his narrator from both themes. The great love of Proust's life, Alfred Agostinelli, at one time his chauffeur and secretary, was translated into the woman who shatters the narrator Marcel's life — Albertine. And while Marcel observes with explicit and sometimes tedious detail the doings of homosexuals, male and female, he himself is not homosexual — though he is very attractive to men.

Proust's women are a mixed lot. He is brilliant at drawing aristocratic women and coquettes, admiring them but never missing what is low and mean and calculating, or simply mediocre. The only women who fail in his book are those who

aren't women at all, notably Albertine.

At the same time, his narrator is not Jewish, but several characters in the book are, and Proust seems to have split up his own problems with his Jewishness by having one character — Charles Swann, who is the mirror of the narrator, living what he has lived a generation before — be the refined, assimilated, indeed converted Jew, member of the Jockey Club and friend of the Prince of Wales — and another Jewish character, Bloch, be a rude and unpleasant arriviste.

All of them will be deeply affected by the Dreyfus affair (Proust himself was a staunch Dreyfusard). The Swann of "Swann in Love" will be ruined in society, not only by his unfortunate love for the

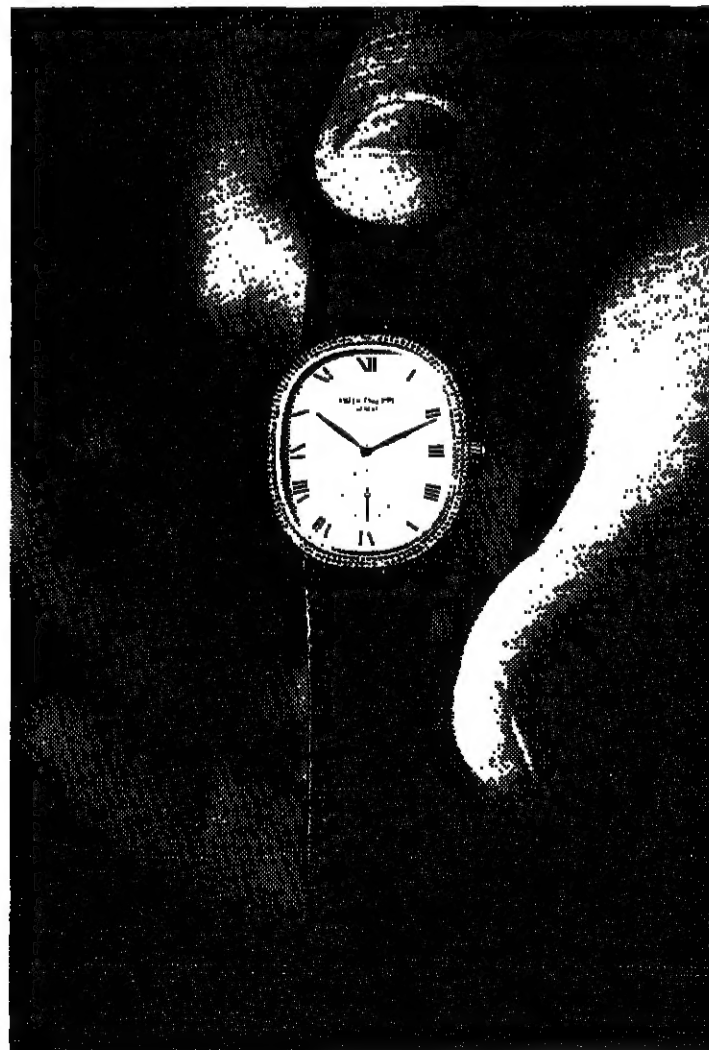
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WEEKEND

The Cultural 'Global Village'

by John Rockwell

NEW YORK — Twenty years after Marshall McLuhan's heyday, and a decade after he might have seemed past, what he said seems to have come incontrovertibly true. We really do live now in a "global village" where nearly everyone — or at least the more sensitive among us, meaning our artists — is affected by everyone else. It is increasingly difficult today for a Western artist, who once might have stayed safely within the course of his own culture's evolution, to remain apart from the traditions of other cultures. This is the era of international artistic cross-fertilization, and Peter Brook's "Mahabharata" has just opened in Brooklyn, as if to prove the point.

The centerpiece of this year's Next Wave Festival of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, "The Mahabharata" will inaugurate the newly reconstructed Majestic Theater near the academy for a three-month run. A nine-hour — not counting two intermissions — theatrical realization of the Hindu epic of the same name, "The Mahabharata" can — must — be approached on many levels. It is the climax thus far of Brook's own remarkable career as a theatrical innovator. It is a populist stage spectacle with razzle-dazzle special effects, based on a terrific story. It is the theatrical equivalent (although here Brook himself grows diffident) of the philosophical and religious ceremonies and belief systems at the heart of Hinduism.

But in addition to all that, "The Mahabharata" is an English-born, French-based director's vision of a French author's condensation of a huge, ancient Indian book, using a multinational cast and now touring the world. It is thus inherently a realization of McLuhan's thesis, a vibrant proof of the vitality of artistic hybridization.

A fascination with the "mysterious East" was once a mere faddish gloss on colonialism, a half-guilty, half-delicious projection of fantasies on distant parts of the world that few Westerners really knew. But in our own time, once-exotic art forms have become widely accessible. Performers from all over the world tour in the United States, and interested Western artists can and do visit them on their own turf. They are available on recordings, films and videos.

The result has been an explosion of Western performing arts overtly indebted to Asian and African traditions. One could adduce the name of almost any important, creatively original performing artist of this

century. From Ruth St. Denis's Egyptian-Indian modern-dance pioneering to Puccini's Chinese fantasy-opera, "Turandot"; from Samuel Beckett's theater of silences and Benjamin Britten's church parables, both inspired by Japanese Noh drama, to the contemporary French director Ariane Mnouchkine's brightly colored kaleidoscopes of Oriental theater; from Laura Dean's dervish spinning to Philip Glass's Minimalist music, based on Indian ragas and theater and animated by Tibetan Buddhism — few artistic endeavors of our time have escaped the influence of non-Western arts.

The works so influenced are sometimes subtly, sometimes radically different from traditional Western music, dance and theater. Such art can seem merely jejune, innocent copies of traditions inseparable from the cultures that gave them birth. McLuhan's international utopia is not yet fully upon us: Often, foreign imitations are unfaithful to the originals. But, surprisingly, seemingly brutal borrowings can sometimes appear strikingly fresh in a new cultural context. Or the artists can be informed by Eastern religious and philosophical ideals even when their work does not seem Oriental on the surface. Even a seemingly incoherent pastiche can make sense, coalescing into a persuasive whole almost in spite of disparate elements. And it may be that no one work better exemplifies all these perhaps improbable virtues than Brook's "Mahabharata."

THERE are all manner of dangers inherent in such borrowings, to be sure. Distant cultures can be crudely stereotyped, especially if the stereotyping accompanies political, military or economic domination. But the greatest danger, artistically speaking, is that sounds and movements and gestures can be yanked crudely out of context, destroying their millennia-old connection to tradition. We may understand exotic art far better than our grandparents did, but there is still an enormous cultural gulf.

As Brook writes in his forward to the published English version of "The Mahabharata" text (an essay reprinted in his new collection of theatrical writings, "The Shifting Point"): "One of the difficulties we encounter when we see traditional theater from the East is that we admire without understanding. Unless we possess the keys to the symbols, we remain on the outside, fascinated, perhaps, by the surface, but unable to connect the human realities without which these complex art forms would never have arisen."

But the benefits of our artistic world drawing closer together clearly outweigh any latent pitfalls. First of all, the very gulf between cultures makes exact emulation nearly impossible. Something detached abruptly from one culture may seem genuinely innovative in another. There is even a theory that holds that "originality" is merely an ineptly achieved copy. Western classical composers and choreographers and theater directors, however well grounded they may be in their own traditions, may be neophytes when they copy Eastern forms. But their very misunderstanding may lead to vital new hybrid art.

In music, the composers Colin McPhee and Lou Harrison were both obsessed with the gamelan. McPhee wrote a still-influential book about Balinese music, and Harrison is the father of the American gamelan movement, which now counts well over 200 of these percussion orchestras built here in emulation of their Balinese and Javanese models and devoted to both traditional and newly composed music. Such overt borrowings can work the other way, too, as with the adoption of the violin into Indian music in the 18th century: It is held and played very differently from the way it is in the West, and conveys a haunted, veiled quality rarely heard in showier Western music.

Perhaps the most dramatic example of misunderstanding leading to originality is Philip Glass. Glass owes the birth of his current Minimalist style in large part, he says, to his misapprehension of the structure of North Indian ragas improvisations when he was asked to notate a Ravi Shankar sitar performance for subsequent playing by Western musicians.

Glass's Indian debts don't stop there. His opera "Satyagraha" — currently in repertory at the Chicago Lyric Opera — is on an Indian subject (the young Gandhi in South Africa, with cameo appearances by Lord Krishna and Prince Arjuna, who also appear in "The Mahabharata"). It is sung entirely in Sanskrit and its dramatic precepts are derived from South Indian Kathakali dance drama. And yet it is not an "Indian opera"; it's as American as Glass, with his nervous New York sensibility, his linear intensity and his driving ambition. But he is also a practicing Tibetan Buddhist, which brings up yet another sort of Oriental influence. That is one in which an artist's basic belief structure may have been affected by non-Western cultures, even if his art is in no obvious sense imitative of the East.

The examples are manifold: John Cage's music is hardly Oriental in any direct sense,



Antonin Stahly-Viswanathan, left, and Bruce Myers in Peter Brook's "The Mahabharata."

yet he owes much (and thus do the thousands of younger artists and musicians he's influenced) to Zen Buddhism as propagated in the West by D.T. Suzuki. There are several groups of Indian mystics (Sri Chinmoy, Moslem Sufis (the Dha Art Foundation) and Tibetan Buddhists (the Dalai Lama's recent visit caused considerable excitement in SoHo) with wide membership among downtown Manhattan artists, from Glass to the folk-rock singer Suzanne Vega. Her music sounds in no way "Tibetan," yet she links her melodic sense to the "circular melodies" of Tibetan chanting. And the artistic impact of the Nichiren Buddhist sect, to which she subscribes, extends beyond the downtown Manhattan Bohemia: The veteran jazz singer Ernestine Anderson has recently credited it with restoring her self-confidence and hence revitalizing her career. It can also be argued that the very notion of an eclectic pastiche can lead to a new, vital art. "The Mahabharata" itself, despite its

Indian origins, is an example of such a dizzying mixture, starting with its multinational cast, French writer, Japanese composer and English director. Eclecticism is commonly derided these days but Brook, in a recent interview, saw it as positive.

"The different cultures can be seen as fragments of a whole, pointing toward a complete man," he said. "When a group of actors comes from many cultures, their aim, their function, is not to bring with them fragments of their own cultures, but to bring themselves, as they are. An African actor, at the very moment he is telling his portion of the story, brings with him a different tone, a different music than an American actor."

For Brook, the pitfalls of such pastiches can be overcome by a director who can sense, intuitively or intellectually, just how to combine the elements at his disposal. In a sense, the adoption of non-Western practices has returned Western performing arts to conditions that existed in earlier centuries.

The revival of explicit myth-making harkens back to Greek tragedy and medieval revival drama (and to their self-conscious theatricality by Richard Wagner). The rejection of theatrical and filmic naturalism in favor of ritual and broad gesture again goes back to the Middle Ages and Shakespeare's theater and the extreme high style of the French Baroque (the closest parallel to which is Chinese opera). The extended length of some contemporary theater and music (again, "The Mahabharata" is the most immediate example, along with the works of Robert Wilson) might be seen to demand a state of meditation. But it may also reflect a return to a more popular, communal form of theater, in which audience members are expected to come and go, chat and fall silent, sleep or bolt attentively awake, as the performance meanders on.

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS:
• Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
— To Dec. 16: Treasures of the Order of the Golden Fleece: jewelry, portraits and illuminated books evoking the order of knighthood founded in 1430.

ENGLAND

LONDON:
• Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To Oct. 18: The Image of London: views of London from 1550-1918 by artists foreign to the British Isles, including Rembrandt, Canaletto, Pissarro, Whistler, Monet.

• Imperial War Museum (tel: 735.89.23).
— To Jan. 17: 58 Soviet posters from 1917-1945.
• Royal Festival Hall (tel: 833.27.44).
— To Oct. 18: Star Choices From the Arts Council Collection. Selections from Britain's largest collection of contemporary art.

• Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— To Jan. 3: Manner and Morals — Hogarth and British Painting 1700-1760: 200 works, including more than 30 by Hogarth and early works by Gainsborough and Reynolds.
• National Maritime Museum, Greenwich (tel: 858.4422).
— To Oct. 25: Masters of the Sea. Art with a maritime theme by British artists 1650-1930: watercolors, drawings and sketchbooks.
• Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
— To Feb. 1: 100 photographs of Britain's royal family by Cecil Beaton taken between 1939-1970.

• Palais de Chaillot (45.53.70.60).
— To Jan. 31: Ancient Peru. Life, Power and Death: 600 artifacts from ancient Peru and the Incas empire.
• Musée d'Orsay (tel: 45.49.48.14).
— To Jan. 3: Chicago. Birth of a Metropolis, 1872-1922. Architectural drawings, photographs, art and objects of design.

FRANCE

PARIS:
• Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To Jan. 3: A major retrospective celebrating the centenary of Le Corbusier (1893-1965), with over 350 drawings, 60 models, 300 photographs and diverse art works by the architect.
• Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 42.61.82.83).
— To Nov. 2: The Print in France, 16th-19th century, 200 works by the outstanding French printmakers from the collection of the Bibliothèque.
• Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
— To Jan. 4: A Fragonard retrospective comprising 350 works — paintings, drawings and engravings — organized in collaboration with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

GERMANY

BERLIN:
• Martin Gropius-Bau (tel: 21.22.21.23).
— To Nov. 22: Berlin-Berlin: The central exhibition of the city's 750th anniversary celebrations: 4000 books, art works, documents and artifacts relating to Berlin's history.
• COLOGNE:
• Josef-Haubrich-Kunsthalle (tel: 221.23.35).
— To Nov. 8: Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec (1864-1901): the artist's collected graphic work.
• Kautenstrauch-Joest-Museum (tel: 31.10.65).
— To March 27: The Royal Way: 9000 Years of Art and Culture in Jordan. 400 artifacts and precious objects from Jordanian national collections.
• FRANKFURT:
• Städtische Galerie im Städel (tel: 21.23.92).
— To Jan. 10: A retrospective of

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Ireland £.Ir.	150	82	45	£.Ir. 8,34	£.Ir. 123
Italy Lire	380,000	210,000	115,000	Lire 756	Lire 275,200
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	6,300	3,400	L.Fr. 18,41	L.Fr. 6,700
Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1,21	Fl. 440
Norway N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3,05	N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64,56	Esc. 23,500
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55,33	Ptas. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3,05	S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1,10	S.Fr. 400
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• Museo Correr (tel: 25.625).
— To Oct. 18: Henri Matisse and Italy: over 300 works — paintings, drawings, cut outs and the totality of Matisse's sculptural work.
• C.A. Pesaro (tel: 520.92.88).
— To Oct. 18: A London School: 67 works by six contemporary figurative artists: Francis Bacon, Michael Andrews, Frank Auerbach, Lucian Freud, R.B. Kitaj and Leon Kossoff.
• Palazzo Grassi (tel: 710.711).
— To Oct. 18: Jean Tinguely: 300 moving sculptures in scrap metal by the Swiss artist done between 1954-87.
• PARMIA:
• Palazzo della Pilotta.
— To Oct. 31: Arturo Toscanini From 1915-1945: Art in the Shadow of Politics. Documentary exhibition of photographs, recordings and films to mark the 30th anniversary of the conductor's death.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:
• Rijksmuseum (tel: 632.12.21).
— To Jan. 3: Dutch Masters of Landscape: a retrospective of 17th c. Dutch landscape painting, with nearly 100 paintings from 30 European and 20 American museums, by van Goyen, van Ruysdael, Rembrandt, Albert Cuyp and Meindert Hobbema.
• THE HAGUE:
• Gemeentemuseum (tel: 70.51.41.81).
— To Nov. 22: The Spiritual in Art: the influence of spiritual and mystical movements on abstract painting 1890-1985. Some 250 works including paintings by Kandinsky, Kupka, Malevich, Mondrian, Klee.

SPAIN

MADRID:
• Fundación Juan March (tel: 435.42.40).
— To Nov. 1: 54 works by Mark Rothko from the recent Rothko retrospective at the Tate Gallery in London.

SWITZERLAND

BERN:
• Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.09.44).
— To Jan. 3: Paul Klee — Life and Work: already seen in New York and Cleveland, the only European showing of this exhibition of 300 paintings, aquarelles, and drawings.

DOONESBURY



WEEKEND

Proust Mania

Continued from page 7

tant-mondaine Odette, but also by his Dreyfusard opinions — and Odette's anti-Dreyfusard salon. The bourgeois Verdun salon will be swept up into aristocratic society by its anti-Dreyfusard stand — until the insufferable Madame Verdurin becomes Princesse de Guermantes. Or, the unforgettable and seemingly indomitable Duchesse de Guermantes, will end as a figure of fun as she accepts into her faded salon the actress Rachel. And Bloch will pose as anti-Semitic and eventually take the name of Jacques du Rozier.

Still, Proust's genius was that, while he himself so longed for the company of another class than his own, he never failed to see that class for what it was — in unforgettable scenes, when the Duc de Guermantes cares more about the color of his wife's shoes than about the fatal illness of his old friend Swann, or when he pushes away someone with the news of a relative's imminent death, angry that it will make him miss a party, when the Baron de Charlus, so friendly to the narrator alone, in grander company hardly betrays the fact that he sees him.

SNOBBERY is a leitmotiv in Proust's work — he obviously was a snob himself, but he rationalized it as best he could. In "Remembrance" characters like Bloch and Legrandin are seen to be ill with snobbery, but Swann rises above it, indeed does not need to be a snob because he is who he is. In earlier writing, Proust said: "Discrete people exist side by side within each of us, and the life of many a superior man is often only the coexistence of a philosopher and a snob."

Proust did not look only at the rich and mighty. He saw as well the smallness of his own, bourgeois, society. The bourgeois of those days had a slightly Hindu idea of society, and considered it as composed of closed castes where each person, from birth, found himself placed in the rank that his parents occupied.

He mercilessly catalogued the ugly and the ridiculous within the bourgeois and the servant classes: The two old maids in Marcel's family whose delicacy is so great that they can spend hours thanking someone for a present without their meaning ever being clear; the humble and stupid Docteur Cottard, who tries so hard to make what are always bad puns — but when he rises to prominence, is said by everyone to be a great wit; and not least, the extraordinary malapropisms of his maid, Françoise, malapropisms so brilliant they become earthy poetry. And he showed that the rich had no monopoly on cruelty to those they considered their inferiors, since Françoise could treat her helpers as badly as any duke treated his valet.

And what of the new-found material? The most interesting by far is a text found by Claude Mauriac (Proust's grandnephew by marriage) in 1986 (illustration above right). Edited by Nathalie Mauriac and published this month by Grasset, this is a vastly revised version of what has been known as "The

Fugitive," much shorter but denser than the original. In all likelihood, if Proust had continued with this version — which the Mauriac edition says might have made this section as compact and free-standing as "Swann in Love" — he would have had to revise the rest of the book as well.

The text will keep scholars busy for a while, studying what Proust's intentions were. But, of course, the fact that it exists, and perhaps others like it, is vintage Proust, the endless rewriter. The last section of the book, "Time Regained," abounds with contradictions and puts on stage people who must be well over 100. "Remembrance" was Proust's life, and like life it had to come to an end, not necessarily the right or perfect one. (And the current version has sold six million volumes in France alone.)

Proust was by no means an unknown in his time (he won the Goncourt literary prize for "Within a Budding Grove," the second published section of his work) but the greatness of his work was not clear to many people. Indeed, the resemblances of some characters to people he knew more or less well — Robert de Montesquiou, the Comtesse de Greffulhe, Charles Haas, the Prince de Sagan — amused some people like salon gossip, but angered many others. And the Comtesse de Greffulhe, one of the models for the Duchesse de Guermantes, never liked him at all. At the end of her life she said: "His overly assiduous flattery was not to my taste," adding, "He was annoying."

PROUST knew his own genius. He complained that he was not understood: "Where I looked for the great laws, they called me a *fouilleur de détails*," roughly one who pokes through details. And he once told his longtime maid, Céleste Albarea (herself immortalized as Françoise) that people would come to see her about him after he died. And indeed they would. So much so that Céleste wrote her own memoirs of the man she watched over for so many years.

She told of a birdlike man who wrote in the early hours of the morning in his famous cork-lined room, woke in the afternoon, ate almost nothing and went out in the middle of the night looking for a detail he had forgotten, barging into salons to ask what color a dress had been at a party so many years before, or where a cake had been ordered. People often tried to get away from him — he was tiresome, *insomniac* — but the irony is, of course, that most of these people would have disappeared without a trace had not Proust so well remembered them.

And you say what's mine
And somebody else says where what is?
And you say oh my God
Am I here all alone?

His songs were not "tired" in Bercy, and it wasn't boredom up there in the shadows. It was more like fear. He looked more lonely than he had with the bodyguard. Nor was it age — he is 46. Enthusiastic 46-year-old rock musicians abound: Mick Jagger, for example, and The Grateful Dead. Roger McGuinn, who opened the concert ("Ladies and gentlemen, the founder of the legendary Byrds"), performed '60s Byrd hits like "Turn

A Critic Looks at Mysterious Bob Dylan

by Mike Zwerin

PARIS — Bob Dylan was backlit, the entire concert: for one and a half hours not a clear feature, not one frontal spot. Why bother to go on stage in the first place? I started looking for clues.

It was at the Bercy Omnisports arena last week, toward the end of Dylan's grueling six-week tour of Israel and Europe. Maybe he was simply fed up with the road. No, it was deeper than that. He was like one of those terrorist spokesmen who have something urgent to say on television but who must avoid recognition, so only a shadow is seen. Dylan has always been a shadowy figure.

In 1978, I was invited backstage to meet him after a concert. The concert had been stunning, and I went reluctantly; fantasy is usually better than heroes in the flesh. Dylan, wearing a sweat T-shirt, and a bodyguard sipped beer from cans in a room fit for storing beer. A bare light bulb hung from the ceiling behind his head so he was shadowy then, too.

As they often do, his words went through my mind. "Life sometimes must get lonely." He looked like a world war was passing through his brain; there was nobody there to call his bluff. I could almost hear him say, "Okay, I've had enough. What else can you show me?" I gave him a copy of a magazine I was writing for at the time. "It's a good magazine," the bodyguard said. Dylan said he'd look forward to reading it. Wondering how much information he got from bodyguards, I thought: "You shouldn't let other people get your kicks for you."

LAST week in Bercy, through binoculars, I glimpsed the outline of gray, puffy features. It wasn't so much unhappiness as the absence of happiness. Maybe it was just this tour. He was criticized for not singing his hits; had been called "tired," "monotonous," "boring." In Tel Aviv, he told Robert Hillman of the Los Angeles Times: "Sometimes I just can't get things rolling on stage, but I don't understand this 'hits' business. I never think about whether a song is a hit."

Several years ago, during an interview, I asked him if he ever worried about repeating himself. "I don't know who I am anyway from one day to another," he replied, "so I don't know what there is to repeat." Then there are these lines in "Ballad of a Thin Man":

And you say what's mine
And somebody else says where what is?
And you say oh my God
Am I here all alone?

His songs were not "tired" in Bercy, and it wasn't boredom up there in the shadows. It was more like fear. He looked more lonely than he had with the bodyguard. Nor was it age — he is 46. Enthusiastic 46-year-old rock musicians abound: Mick Jagger, for example, and The Grateful Dead. Roger McGuinn, who opened the concert ("Ladies and gentlemen, the founder of the legendary Byrds"), performed '60s Byrd hits like "Turn

Turn Turn" and "Mr. Tambourine Man" with joyful gusto, and he is 45.

Of course it is much easier to bathe in spotlights when you're singing other peoples' songs like you sang them 20 years ago. There's nothing wrong with just having fun pleasing people with your music, on the contrary, but it's not exactly heroic. Dylan once said: "To draw a crowd with my guitar, that's about the most heroic thing I can do." And a line in "A Hard Rain's Gonna Fall" goes: "I'll stand on the ocean until I start sinking."

Bob Dylan will never tread water. Treading water is not heroic. He writes verses, however, not lyrics. His words stand on paper, they are fixed. Writing new ones seems to be coming harder for him now. He tried to stay afloat by playing "Maggie's Farm" double-time and improvising on the melody of "Like a Rolling Stone." But voice control has never been his strong point and he's no Billie Holiday, so he frequently tripped up. Extended conferences during blackouts between numbers were often followed by shaky starts. There were boos. No lit lights were raised in tribute. Two youngsters fell asleep in the rows around me.

HOWEVER, "He not busy being born is busy dying," which, come to think of it, is also Miles Davis's philosophy. There are certain similarities between Dylan and Davis. They both married traditional forms to rock, both were deserted by their original fans. They both have reputations as being loners, acerbic and prone to bad humor. They tend to disappear both metaphorically and in front of your very eyes: A backlit Bob Dylan can be compared to Miles Davis with his back to the audience.

While Davis responds to criticism by the valid observation that nobody criticizes an orchestra conductor for turning his back to the audience, Dylan has no parallel cop-out. He certainly can no longer be surprised that a singing poet is in show business. Why does a millionaire pop star perform all over the world hiding in the dark?

The tour has been full of ups and downs. He was hissed in Tel Aviv and cheered in Jerusalem. After observing that Dylan was "wearing some sort of dead rodent on his head," The Guardian said of his concert in Birmingham: "This is a brave, frequently exciting experiment, and the electricity is tangible."

Although there had been electricity in Paris, it was anything but tangible. Sometimes Dylan must ask himself — Why do I write this weird stuff? It may not make sense to him every time. It began to dawn on me that Dylan goes on stage so he can tell 13,000 strangers what he doesn't look one friend in the eye and say straight out. Maybe he doesn't have a friend he can do that with. There's safety in numbers. And he absolutely must continue to say it, insecurity notwithstanding, his life literally depends on it. But the electronic mix is drowning out the words; we can't hear them let alone understand them, and he's not about to look all of us in the eye.



Dylan in the shadows.

Late that night, trying to figure out how such a "flat" performance could be so moving, I was beginning to feel like Sam Spade. Listening to Dylan's 1983 "Infidels," one of the most underrated rock albums of the decade, I could feel him looking me in the eye through the speakers.

... I've made shoes for everyone, even you.

while I still go barefoot.
I and I
In creation where one's nature neither honors nor forgives
I and I
One says to the other, no man sees my face and lives.
The case was solved.

Polish Rock Falls on Hard Times

by John Tagliabue

WROCLAW, Poland — Five kids are crowded into a dank, low-ceilinged cellar that resembles a tomb, two of them hunched over electric guitars, a third in tight zebra-striped pants and a sweatshirt that reads "Community College." A fourth youth straddles a tambores drum, a fifth is wrestling with the stem of a long black mike and screaming in a voice like a cymbal. The thunderous rhythms of heavy metal vibrate off the pink-painted brick walls. The group is called Vincent, short for Vincent van Gogh.

The subject involves honor and shame, and perhaps it says something about the present frame of mind of Polish youth. The 19-year-old lead vocalist, Piotr Sonnenberg, sings about a teen-age prostitute who rejects an insistent suitor who seeks to lure her from

Zeppelin wash over them. But on weekends the place comes to life. The doors open to jam sessions, sometimes with 30 or 40 musicians in the area that serves as a stage. They play for a crowd of several hundred young people, whose style ranges from white shirts and bow ties to black lipstick and hair in Kool-Aid colors.

Though Rura describes itself as a jazz club, the tastes are eclectic, as is demonstrated by the jam sessions. On a recent Friday night, after Vincent and a West German group called Vera Cruz had played heavy metal, a saxophonist from a jazz group and a bass guitarist from a rock band played something that came out sounding like blues.

"In the beginning they knew the blues and sometimes picked up well-known tunes and you found rock players playing jazz and jazz musicians playing rock," said Bogdan Knabe, the club's director, toying with a glass of weak Okocim beer.

where he sells such equipment, much of it secondhand. And Rura's management has opened three stores, two in Wroclaw and one near Poznan, a city farther north, to make money from the sale of musical electronics.

Even so, "Rock on the Island," a concert organized by Rura that had become a Wroclaw annual event, had to be canceled, apparently because many fans could no longer afford the tickets. Rura itself is struggling to pay the rent.

In some ways, the club and the kids who hang out here are a paradigm for much of what goes on in the Polish cultural world today, where art is invariably intertwined with politics, and the crosscurrents of official and unofficial culture ebb and flow and intertwine.

The headier days of economic vigor in the 1970s were the heyday of rock music, when young people with talent — and the money to purchase instruments and electronic equipment — sought with some success to latch on to Western musical trends.

The rise of the Solidarity free trade union movement in the early 1980s led to a burst of freedom in Polish cultural life. Rock became a favorite outlet for economic and social frustration. Today, Rura's relationship with the city stands on shaky legs, reflecting Poland's larger mood. There are small pressures, pinpricks maybe, but threatening nonetheless. The tumbledown building that houses the club is earmarked for renovation, and the city fathers want Rura out.

Still, the policy of cultural openness advocated by the Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev has made itself felt in Poland. With its well-developed counterculture, Poland has always been far ahead of the Soviet Union in this regard, and these recent indications of high-level approval have strengthened resolve among those officials who favor the further expansion of cultural freedom for the young. Under General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish government is working hard to project a tolerant attitude by luring some rock singers into a government-approved counterculture.

In 1979, Zbigniew Holszys, a former student leader and newspaper reporter, founded the band Perfect. In 1983 the group was disbanded, after the government banned it from performing in major cities.

But this summer at a stilted news conference, Holszys, a large man who brings to mind John Belushi with a guitar, and Krzysztof Materna, a disk jockey on state-run television, came together to announce Perfect would make a comeback in Warsaw.

And so it was that, last month, Holszys again stalked about the stage. Perfect jumped and gyrated as it played for 30,000 young Poles, who stood on the seats holding lighted candles and improvised torches made from burning newspaper and cigarette lighters, and joined a refrain that went, "Do not be afraid / of Jaruzelski."

But there was a twistfulness to the event. Four years earlier, Perfect's lead singer, Grzegorz Markowski, had wailed, "I want to be myself." Deliberately distorting the Polish vowels and consonants, the crowds would echo back, "I want to smash a Zomo" (a member of the riot police). But this time the refrain came back unchanged from the darkened grandstands — "We want to be ourselves."

© 1987 The New York Times



Members of the rock group Vincent rehearse in a jazz club.

vice with material gifts: "I'll give you everything," he promises, but she is not interested. It all appears to be part of an awful rock video, but in Poland, as elsewhere, it's the way young rock musicians struggle out of the cellar.

This particular cellar is in a neighborhood of this workaday Polish city that is shabby, on the edge of decay. The little jazz club, known as Rura (which means "tube" — the word musicians here use to describe their wind instruments), serves as a combination stage, studio, booking agency and recreation center for rock, pop and jazz musicians whose exotic alienation usually renders them suspect to the government.

Musicians who gather here like to talk about the groups that have made it — groups with names like Lady Punk or Recydyma (Recidivist) — who crawled strutting and howling out of Rura's dank cellar to concerts, records and some kind of recognition in the on-again, off-again world of Polish rock music.

Most nights Rura is a sleepy, obscure place, where people sit around green picnic tables, sip beer and let Charlie Parker or Led

Marek Maisig, the deputy director who helps run Rura from a small room in back of the club, remembers rosier times. "My private idea is that in the early '80s, as a result of Solidarity, people were proud of Polish music and on the top of the hit list 90 percent were Polish songs," he said. "Now it's changed totally. There are few Polish songs, and the rest are from Britain and the United States."

Tickets, too, are a problem since people have less money. And you cannot easily get the money for a good stereo," he went on. "In 1980-81 you could sell a record by Lady Punk and they would break the bars from our windows. The line was 500 meters long."

POLISH rock has been hit by hard times, said Knabe, and Rura is feeling the pinch. With Polish economic prospects looking bleaker than they have since World War II, there is little money for concerts and record purchases or for musicians to buy musical instruments and equipment that must be bought in the West for hard currency.

Adam Laboga, a rock fan, prints ads in Rura's program for the shop in Wroclaw

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30 x 80,000 DM = 2,400,000 DM
34 x 60,000 DM = 2,040,000 DM
42 x 50,000 DM = 2,100,000 DM
60 x 40,000 DM = 2,400,000 DM
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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
NYSE	11,657	274	11,657	274	
IBM	1,000	110	110	110	
AT&T	1,000	110	110	110	
GE	1,000	110	110	110	
Amgen	1,000	110	110	110	
Amgen	1,000	110	110	110	
Amgen	1,000	110	110	110	
Amgen	1,000	110	110	110	
Amgen	1,000	110	110	110	
Amgen	1,000	110	110	110	

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	25,514,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	25,514,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	25,514,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	25,514,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	25,514,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	25,514,000				

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		

Thursday's

NYSE

Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		

NASDAQ Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1,000	110	110	110	110	
1,000	110	110	110	110	
1,000	110	110	110	110	
1,000	110	110	110	110	
1,000	110	110	110	110	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		

NYSE Diary					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		

Dow Jones Averages					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		

NASDAQ Diary					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		
1,165.7	1,165.7	1,165.7	274		

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Stocks Plunge in Heavy Trading

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange plummeted in heavy trading Thursday as late selling after Wednesday's record plunge sent the Dow Jones industrial average to its lowest level in more than four months.
The Dow, which fell 95.46 Wednesday, dropped 57.61 to 2,355.09, its lowest finish since June 10, when it closed at 2,353.61.
"There's been a sense of panic," said Larry Greenwald, a trader at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. in New York.
"It's a high-risk market," said Ricky Harrington, technical analyst at Interstate Securities in Charlotte, North Carolina. "We are in a downturn, rallies will be sudden and brief, and it will be several weeks before we determine whether this is an intermediate-term decline or a new major bear market."

Losing issues beat gainers by almost a 5-1 ratio. Volume was 263.2 million shares, compared with 207.4 million in the previous session.
Heightening investors' fears was a sharp decline in the Dow transportation average, which fell 31.35 points to 980.24, the average's second largest drop and its worst since Sept. 11, when it fell 33.63 points.

For investors who believe the so-called Dow theory, a confirmation of the decline in the Dow industrials by the Dow transportation means a stronger downward trend might be in place that prevails through the year.

Other market indicators also dropped. The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 3.81 to 167.45. Standard & Poor's 500-stock

index plunged 7.15 to 298.08. The price of an average share fell 87 cents.

"The market is caught in a labyrinth of a correction and its emotionalism will take a while to abate," said Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corp.

Mr. Gordon contended that investors' inflation fears were exaggerated. He said expectations that the Federal Reserve would soon raise its discount rate were unwarranted.

The Fed's earlier-than-expected addition of reserves into the banking system Wednesday morning was interpreted by some Fed watchers as a signal that the Fed does not intend to raise its influential discount rate soon. Liquidity additions tend to let interest rates ease.

"The Fed will become accommodative," argued Mr. Gordon. "They're not going to push rates higher when everybody is talking about the economy slowing."

Blue-chip issues made several feeble attempts to rally during the day.

News that Chemical Bank had boosted its prime rate to 9 3/4 percent from 9 1/4 percent sent the Dow into a slide from which it immediately recovered.

"The prime rate cut probably did not sit too well with the market but the drop in the Dow transports was more important," said Hildegarde Zagorski, analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities.

"There was tremendous selling by institutional investors," said Mr. Greenwald. "Sell programs accentuated the declines but the fundamental problem is the return of inflation and higher interest rates."

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THE WORK TO ADAM

PLAY A Today's It's a new

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(Continued on Page 14)

AVENUE INTERNATIONAL

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THE WORLD ACCORDING TO ADAM SMITH

Brainy writer, editor, investor, and spiritual seeker George Goodman, aka Adam Smith, now hosts TV's most fascinating business show.

By Richard Scheinin

There are times when his television show is all that Jerry Goodman wants it to be. When he has Sony chairman Akio Morita talking by satellite to former United Auto Workers president Douglas Fraser in New York about the U.S.-Japan trade wars, that's damn good television. When he talks about Buddhism with Doug Tompkins, the new-age CEO of yuppie sportswear Jant Esprit, that's neat. When Mr. Goodman goes on location to Beijing and stumbles on Virginia Kamsky, a thirty-year-old investment banker from New York who speaks fluent Chinese and is carving up the budding Chinese market with her staff of twelve American businesswomen, all of whom speak Chinese fluently, that's startling.

Adam Smith's Money World is a hit. The show premiered in September 1984 and is now carried by some 237 public TV stations. It can occasionally be seen, courtesy of the U.S. Information Agency, in such far-flung spots as Singapore, Seoul, and Tokyo.

No one else in television is doing what he is doing. "He basically doesn't like to report a whole lot," says business writer Chris Welles, who worked with Jerry Goodman at *Institutional Investor* in the late 1960s. "He would much rather be an oracle."

But the fact remains that no one else devotes thirty minutes a week to explaining the arcana of business and international finance like Mr. Goodman. He and his staff examine just one topic a week. One week he discusses tax reform, the next week it's cheap oil, the Fed, the future of Hong Kong, federal Star Wars expenditures, even the rise of MTV. New faces show up in the studio each week: Paul Volcker, Walter Wriston, Ivan Boesky, T. Boone Pickens, venture capitalist Arthur Rock. The cumulative effect is kaleidoscopic, a shifting profile of business life in what Mr. Goodman calls the Roaring Eighties.

Today Mr. Goodman is on location

at the racetrack in Monmouth, New Jersey. He is here to interview a couple of economics professors about their new how-to book on betting the horses. Sound like fun? It should be, but Mr. Goodman—known by his pseudonym, Adam Smith, to those who read his books or watch his weekly PBS show—is being a sourpuss.

The racetrack show was Mr. Goodman's idea. He wanted to demonstrate that betting at the track is like investing in the stock market—that it's a game and that there are all sorts of approaches to playing. He has explored this sort of theme for twenty years, since his days as a writer at the old *New York* magazine. "For the true players," he wrote back then, "you could substitute plastic money or whales' teeth." Today's show is familiar territory, a chance for Mr. Goodman to do a little tap dance on the basic principles of investing while providing some lively entertainment.

But Mr. Goodman is bugged. It's a drizzly afternoon, and his producer won't let him put on his raincoat. Besides, it is the day after Paul Volcker resigned as chairman of the Federal Reserve, and being at the racetrack seems to offend Mr. Goodman's sense of priorities. "I'd rather talk to Volcker and Greenspan or the prime minister of Singapore."

George Jerome Waldo Goodman was born in the St. Louis suburbs fifty-seven years ago. His father was a lawyer with a private practice. His mother, a medical researcher, took him on Audubon Society bird walks. George wasn't interested in money. "The atmosphere in our house was to consider business people slightly inferior—you know, as not being up on operas and books and things of interest. And we had a lot of books in our house, and a lot of magazines, and a lot of talk. And my mother knew Vladimir Golschman, who was the conductor of the St. Louis Symphony." Young

George studied the piano and played varsity high school football.

He entered Harvard as an undergraduate in 1948 and took a special major in the history and literature of England, France, and the United States during the period 1815 to 1941. He took seven semesters of courses in writing. He wrote half of a novel—a kind of Evelyn Waugh thing. It was a lot of fun—for his course with Ar-



TV money man Jerry Goodman at home in Princeton.

chibald MacLeish. "Jerry wanted to be a novelist," recalls his former classmate and longtime friend Daniel Ellsberg. "I don't think he had any economics courses other than Economics One."

At Oxford on a Rhodes scholarship, Mr. Goodman wrote his first complete novel, an adventure story called *The Bubble Makers*. At the instigation of a roommate, he began to pore through the *Essays of Persuasion* and the *General Theory* of the late British economist John Maynard Keynes, who was to become one of Mr. Goodman's heroes.

After two years at Oxford, Mr. Goodman returned to the States, and in 1954 he signed up with the military. Soon he was stationed with the Army's psychological war unit at Fort Bragg,

North Carolina. He briefly visited South Vietnam, the Philippines, and Thailand, but he makes the whole Army experience sound like *M*A*S*H*. He passed some of the time writing, and his agent sold three pieces to the *New Yorker*. He wrote his second novel, a wistful elaboration on his Oxford years, called *A Time for Paris*. It was published after Mr. Goodman's return to civilian life in 1957 and was favorably reviewed. But it didn't sell.

"I could see that writing novels was gonna be a difficult profession," he says. "I didn't want to teach in a university, and I didn't want to write ads in an agency, so I thought I better learn something useful. And I did."

This is when Jerry Goodman began to get interested in Wall Street.

"I had friends who were in the stock



market and seemed to be having a good time. And I wasn't interested in business, per se. You know, I wasn't interested in selling as-bes-tos or anything. You know, I liked the stock market. Never regretted it for a day."

He took a series of jobs writing and editing for *Barron's*, *Fortune*, and *Time*. Journalism was supposed to finance his literary writing, which was now confined to evenings and weekends. But soon his interest in Wall Street took on a life of its own. It started to infiltrate his novels. His third novel, *A Killing in the Market*, was set on Wall Street. So was his fourth—and last—novel, *The Wheeler Dealers*.

The Wheeler Dealers presents a picture of life on the Street that rings absolutely true. In it, Mr. Goodman wrote

about the stock predictions, stock charts, and market intrigue that would enliven his anthology, *The Money Game*, a decade later.

The novel is a romantic comedy about a prim young Philadelphia-bred stock analyst named Molly Thatcher and the man who woos her, a flamboyant Texan in a ten-gallon hat named Henry Tyroon. Only Tyroon turns out to be a phony—he is really the New England-bred son of an M.I.T. professor of romance languages. Mr. Goodman patterned Tyroon after some real businessmen he met in Texas while doing a piece for *Barron's* about the oil service industry. "These guys all worked for one company called Zapata, and George Bush was one of them. He was then called Poppy—Poppy Bush. . . . And they interested me because they weren't Texans. They were all preppy New Englanders who were in Texas to make a lot of money in the oil business. They had an airplane, and they would get out of Texas every chance they could."

Mr. Goodman met Clay Felker (a fellow native of St. Louis) who was then an editor at *Esquire*. "I was living at Thirty-eight East Seventy-fifth, my doorbell rang, and he said, 'I'm Clay Felker, and I've read your stuff, and I want to get to know you.' He was very aggressive." They became friends and rented a beach house in Quogue, Long Island, together—"Should've bought it. Probably worth a million bucks today," says Mr. Goodman. And one weekend, the writer Peter Maas brought out a date, an actress named Sallie Brophy.

Ms. Brophy had lived in Hollywood and had appeared in movies with Shirley MacLaine and Audrey Hepburn. "She'd had a TV series called *Buckskin*, about a gutsy woman who kept a boarding house in the Montana territory." She and Mr. Goodman started going out. She introduced him to such theater friends of hers as Hal Prince and George Abbott. In October 1961, they were married. At the reception, in ex-Ambassador Louis Douglas's apartment, guests Leonard Bernstein and Steven Sondheim performed a song from *West Side Story*.

By this time, Mr. Goodman was working the only straight investment job he ever held. He had become interested in small capitalization stocks and, while at *Barron's*, met a man named Sam Stedman. Mr. Stedman was

an investment manager who was moving away from his investments in small companies to concentrate on a bigger, more institutional business and who needed someone to manage his smaller accounts. He hired Mr. Goodman as portfolio manager of his Lincoln Fund. This was an important time for Mr. Goodman. He joined the New York Society of Security Analysts, a connection that became invaluable during his underground reporting days as Adam Smith.

Mr. Goodman was starting to invest successfully himself, sniffing out little companies that were about to take off. He got wind of a tiny outfit that had developed a machine for reading the embossed letters on credit cards. This outfit, he discovered, was about to be sold to a corporation in Massachusetts, so he went there to check out the buyers and decided to invest in the stock. "It went way the hell up," he recalls with relish, "so I got a little penthouse on the East Side."

Meanwhile, Mr. Goodman the portfolio manager was living life to the hilt, collaborating on the side on a musical comedy. (Called *Carte Blanche*, it was never produced.) He was also writing financial advice columns for *Esquire*. At the same time, a friend of his wife's was conducting research at UCLA on LSD, which was legal in those days. Mr. Goodman flew out and took the "little blue pill" and wrote about the experience. It was 1960.

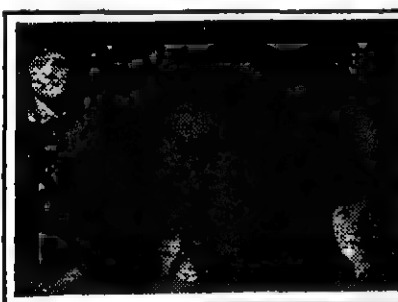
So began his interest in altered states of consciousness. Back in New York, he checked into a hospital on Roosevelt Island, where research into a variety of hallucinogens was going on. This time, Mr. Goodman took mescaline. As the "trip" began, he threw away his wallet and wristwatch—"the symbolism is all too obvious," he comments. Clay Felker remembers having to go to the hospital to pick him up. The trip was recorded in the pages of *Esquire* a few months later.

For *Esquire*, Mr. Goodman also went to Vietnam to profile his buddy David Halberstam, who was covering the war for the *New York Times*. That was just before Mr. Goodman began commuting to Hollywood to write the screenplay for *The Wheeler Dealers*.

Continued on page 3



Francine LeFrak



Elizabeth Williams and Karen Goodwin



Mary Lea Johnson



Margo Lion

PLAY MONEY

Today's new breed of women producers are investing in Broadway. It's a new money game, and it's one they're winning.

By David Finkle

Margo Lion, an independent theater producer, got mugged by gypsies when she was visiting Italy. It was the best thing that could have happened to her.

Before she headed off to Europe, Ms. Lion had tried, without success, to invest in the New York production of *Les Misérables*, which she believed would be a hit. While on a tour of a church in Florence, she found herself surrounded by a ragtag group of women, babies hanging from their necks, who were grabbing at her. Next thing she knew, her wallet was gone. The tour leader, art historian Joseph Forte, ran over her, and during their conversation he mentioned that he was married to Elizabeth Williams, whose firm, Mutual Benefit Productions, was syndicating units in *Les Misérables*. As a matter of fact, he said, he'd spoken with her just the night before, and a unit had become available. Mr. Forte and Ms. Lion hotfooted it back to the

hotel, called New York, and Margo Lion nabbed the unit, later adding two more.

Margo Lion and Elizabeth Williams are among the new breed of Broadway players, many of whom are women, who are carving out a niche for themselves in the risky, high-stakes theater world. Though their roles may be different—independent investor, producer, financier—they have two things in common: a passion for the theater, and money to back it up.

Broadway, which has always been show business, is now also big business. In 1939, only \$25,000 was needed to open *Life with Father*. In 1956, staging *My Fair Lady* cost \$401,000. Even fifteen years ago investors could get a share of *Sleuth*, which was capitalized at \$150,000, for \$6,000, says its producer, Morton Gottlieb. Today, it costs upwards of \$750,000 to mount a nonmusical play, and a minimum of \$4 million to put a full-scale musical on the boards. *Les*

Misérables cost \$4.5 million, and it required a staggering \$8 million to mount *Starlight Express*, the ramp-and-roller-skate extravaganza that was a smash hit in London but was drubbed mercilessly by the New York critics.

During the past eight years or so, there has been "a virtual disappearance of the five-thousand-and-under investor," says Richard Hummer, theater editor for *Variety*, the entertainment trade paper. Instead, the usual players are corporations, movie companies looking for potential properties, and outfits such as the Shubert and Nederlander organizations, which need to keep their houses lit.

But even though most of the investors are big ones, there are a few determined independents who manage to triumph while the giants fail.

Carole Shorenstein Hays, daughter of San Francisco real estate man Walter Shorenstein, took up producing when she began investing in road tours of

Broadway hits in order to bring them into the three theaters she owns in San Francisco. Bitten by the producing bug, she decided that for her first project she wanted to find "something of substance, something I'd want to see."

She found it in *Fences*, a drama about a black garbage collector in Pittsburgh. Producer Hays became the sole investor, putting up the entire \$850,000 herself. "I thought it would be an artistic success; I was just hoping the reviews would be good enough to get us through the month to get Tony nominations," Mrs. Hays says. The play did better than that. Hailed by the critics, it was the surprise smash hit of the spring 1987 season, winning four Tony awards, including best play, and a Pulitzer Prize for its author, August Wilson. Mrs. Hays's acceptance speech for her Tony was brief but memorable. "I might give birth right now," said the then-pregnant producer.

Mrs. Hays follows in the footsteps

of women like Mary Lea Johnson, one of the Johnson & Johnson heirs, who came into \$6.2 million in the family's recently settled inheritance suit. She turned to theater about ten years ago, after some art-gallery projects foundered and she was looking for something else in the cultural scene to devote herself to. Ms. Johnson, who had studied at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, first invested as a producer in a movie hit (*Fort Apache, the Bronx*); after that, she invested in a memorable theatrical flop of the mid-seventies, *Rockabye Hamlet*. Her luck took a turn for the better with investments in two hits: *On the Twentieth Century* and *The Norman Conquests*.

Ms. Johnson was rewarded at one point with a producer's credit for her investment. She took it seriously and was subsequently inspired to start the Producer Circle Company, which she continues to run with her husband, Martin Richards, a casting director, and administrator Sam Crothers.

"I love walking into an empty theater and making plans," says Ms. Johnson. Her company's latest production is *Roza*, a musical version of the French novel *La vie devant soi*, by Romain Gary (the novel also inspired the film *Madame Rosa*, which starred Simone Signoret). Directed by theater veteran Harold Prince, it broke box office records during its run at the Mark Taper Forum in Los Angeles. The New York production of the show is scheduled for a fall opening.

These days Ms. Johnson, an investor-turned-producer, finds herself in the position of seeking out other investors: "This is not a safe thing, by any

means," she says. "You have to find people who love the theater."

Like many of her fellow Broadway businesswomen, Francine LeFrak, daughter of real estate tycoon Samuel LeFrak, stumbled into theater. Trained as an art historian, she became an art appraiser for Sotheby's. One fateful day she was asked to be art consultant for the filming of *The Eyes of Laura Mars*. In no time, the show biz bug bit. Soon she was an investor, putting money into the shows *Ain't Misbehavin'* and *Children of a Lesser God*. Coproduction chores followed for *They're Playing Our Song*, *Crimes of the Heart*, and *Nine*.

"Women are very good at producing," Ms. LeFrak observes, "because they're determined and they're patient. They're also very good at nurturing—and that's something that both the talent and the investors need."

Ms. LeFrak, now in her mid-thirties, says that her only other preparation for the theater world was life with her family. "Home was like a Feydeau farce. When I first saw *Noises Off*, I thought, 'This is my life.'" Ms. LeFrak says that in addition to the units she owns in shows as producer, she buys a small interest in all her shows for luck, and judges that she's come out ahead so far. "I guess one out of every twelve shows makes a profit. In London, where you're not dependent on the say-so of one critic—like the *New York Times*'s Frank Rich—you have a better chance of success, maybe one in four."

Perhaps that's why Ms. LeFrak is producing shows in London now. She's

Continued on page 2



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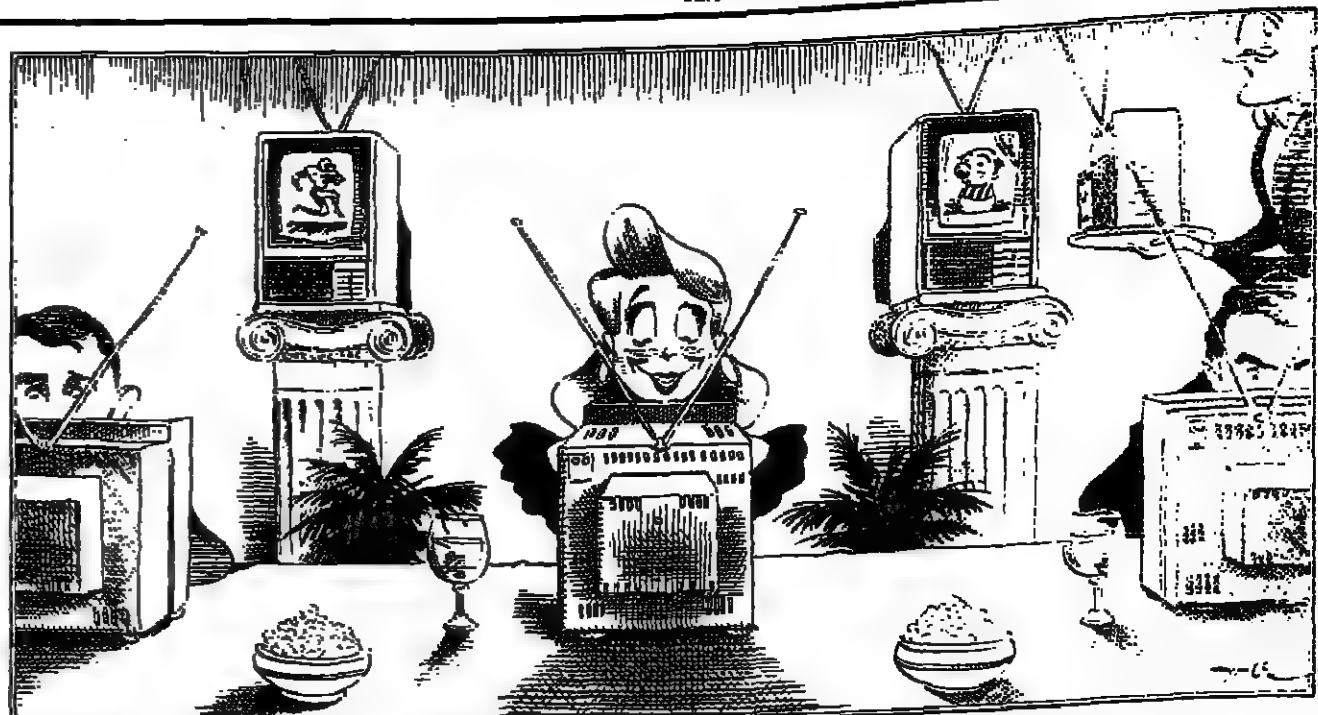
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THE GOURMET TV DINNER

Today at glittering galas, first you talk left, then you talk right, and then you go to the videotape.

By Ms. Faux Pas

Pardonnez-moi while Ms. Faux Pas ouvre the porte and comes out of the closet where she keeps her TV. For more years than she can remember, Ms. Faux Pas has had to have Wagner playing on the foyer Victrola on Friday nights to drown out the sound of J.R. and Sue Ellen's bickering. As you know, ever since the dawn of *The Flintstones* it has been de rigueur in high society to claim one never watches the tube. But now, with rumors flying that Oliver North-by-northwest will become a TV spokesman for travelers checks ("Don't Leave for Managua Without Them"), it appears that TV is becoming acceptable.

But few people—or things—make it up the social ladder these days without a gentle push from public relations. To win social acceptability, the TV industry had to hire its own PR flack, Howard Reubensandwich, whose strategy was to get important people to watch TV during top social occasions—and admit it.

The only nights on which watching TV while having a civil conversation is condoned and accepted in public are Election Night and Academy Awards Night. On all other nights, TV has been a private indulgence for the glitterati—and a guilt-ridden one. Let's face it, if they're not ashamed of it, why do they all hide their sets inside expensive built-ins?

But today at last, thanks to Howard Reubensandwich, TV is emerging from behind the cabinetmakers' hand-polished mahogany doors.

The hottest social diversissement is the TV dinner, and hostesses are rushing down to Crazy Freddy's, the TV dinner party rental store, to rent their TV monitors, microphones, and recliners and to get blowups of old *TV Guide* covers to decorate their bashes.

The TV dinner craze was launched with the chic little fundraising dos at the Museum of Networking. Bill Paleface's new pet project. Something had to be done to save *The Flying Nun* from being carted off to the slumber room in the video burial vault that's being planned at the new headquarters of NBZ in New Jersey.

Essentially, what separates the gourmet fundraising TV dinner from a Swanson TV dinner is that you eat a Swanson's in your bathrobe, while a gourmet dinner calls for black tie. In addition, there are TV monitors all around the banquet hall—and better yet, live TV stars at every table.

Ms. Faux Pas can attest to that.

Though she is not a TV star yet, by an amazing coincidence Ms. Faux Pas received an invitation to one of these dinners that seemed to be intended for Miss Fawn Hallmark, the TV luminary and spokesperson for Shredded Wheaties. Ms. Faux Pas considered sending back the invitation, but for the good of her country she decided to just follow orders and show up at the Museum of Networking TV Dinner honoring the Joan Tom-Collins Divorce Proceedings Special, the Iran-Contradictory Hearings, and the Have-a-Nice-Day Awards, saluting the sign-off styles of anchorpersons. Ms. Faux Pas was seated by chance between Oliver North-by-northwest and Dan Rathernot, the courageous anchorperson who once crossed an angry home knitters' picket line and recently claimed to have been ambushed on Park Avenue by a Geraldo Riviera look-alike. Luckily Ms. Faux Pas had brought along Bubbly Waters's dinner party guide: "How to Make Small Talk with Practically Any Celebrity About Practically Anything."

Of course, glitterati parties have rituals that take the anxiety out of small talk. You talk left for five minutes and then talk right for five more. In that time you can hardly get beyond the status-establishing questions: name, hairdresser, decorator, and what floor your apartment is on (higher is better, *chères*). When it was time to talk left, Ollie, as he begged to be called, was so helpful, recommending the best little tire shops and hosiery discount stores in Central America. Dan Rathernot was a little imposing at first, until Ms. Faux Pas, following Bubbly Waters's rule of defensive conversation, apologized for what she was about to ask him and then bluntly asked why he couldn't get along with his boss, that nice Larry Trish, who was sitting at the next table between Vanna Whitebread and the Flying Nun. Before he could answer, the M.C. said, "Let's go to the videotape."

With that, waiters passed Paul Blue Eyes's gourmet popcorn.

Unfortunately, some people just can't sit still when there's a TV set turned on. No sooner had the videotape begun to roll than glitterati around the room started getting up and going to the refrigerator, thoughtfully brought in for the occasion.

When his five minutes of small talk with Ms. Faux Pas were up, Dan Rathernot leaned over to Oliver North-by-northwest and whispered: "Forgive me for asking this, but what have you

done with the smoking gun?"

Ollie thanked Dan for giving him the opportunity to answer that question and recited the Marine Corps instructions for handling smoking guns. Then he gave Ms. Faux Pas his unfinished bag of Nicaraguan nachos and excused himself, saying he had to go to the opening of Farewell to Arms, a new Iranian restaurant owned by a former colleague.

As Ollie bent to pick up his briefcase in the darkened room, his medals got tangled in the chain of Ms. Faux Pas's evening bag and knocked it to the floor. Apparently, in the ensuing disentanglement, a small box from Ollie's briefcase found its way into Ms. Faux Pas's bag—a fact she discovered only after he left, when she reached into her bag for Bubbly Waters's guidebook. It was a videocassette labeled Smoking Gun. Uh, oh. Ms. Faux Pas is no dummy. She knows that during the Iran-Contradictory affair everyone was looking for the smoking gun—the proof that the president knew what he knew when he forgot it, in spite of the fact that he forgot it when he really didn't know it. Dan, whose ratings were slipping, would kill for this tape.

What would that great patriot Fawn Hallmark have done in this situation? But of course! If Fawn couldn't make Shredded Wheaties out of it, she'd have smuggled it out of the room in her blouse. *N'est-ce pas?* Ms. Faux Pas wouldn't mind the spoils of smuggling—getting one's own William Morris agent and a twenty-six-week contract as a talk show host. *Voilà!* Ms. Faux Pas slipped the tape into her blouse and excused herself.

Smoking Gun has been an entertaining addition to Ms. Faux Pas's video library—in the closet. When a congressional committee came by asking questions a few weeks after the TV dinner, Ms. Faux Pas served them some nachos and screened the tape, explaining it was a pilot episode of *Smoking Gun*, a new TV spy series. The committee thought that Ronnie Reaganomics deserved an Ollie, a new award for believability, for his performance. The case was closed. *Vraiment!*

Next month Ms. Faux Pas will tell you how to order a patented Fawn Hallmark blouse with a large hidden pocket in the back—please specify letter or legal size.

Ms. Faux Pas is the nom de plume of Avenue editor Joan Kron.

PLAY MONEY

Continued from page 1

also licensing and producing shows in Japan, where she launched productions of *Nine* and *My One and Only*. Each Japanese theatergoer shells out about seventy dollars for a ticket. Ms. LeFrak is also active in Hollywood, and her business is something of a family affair. Her husband, entertainment lawyer Kirk D'Amico, has ventured into theater as associate producer for the off-Broadway hit *Staggerlee* and often works in London, producing shows for the BBC.

London was where Margo Lion first saw *Les Misérables* and decided she had to be an investor in the New York production. While her investment in the show came about in an offbeat manner—via the gypsy mugging in Florence—the theatrical instincts that urged her to put a heavy bet on the show had been solidly nurtured. Now forty-two, she has been connected

with the theater for the past nine years. Baltimore-born and California-educated—she attended Mills College—she thought she might teach American history. Her career path led her first to politics (she worked for Senator Robert Kennedy) and later to education (she taught first- and second-graders at the Town School in New York). It wasn't until she accompanied her then-husband, a playwright, to a University of Iowa playwriting workshop that she got involved in theater.

A cousin, Martha Clarke, was making a name as a director in New York at the time. Margo Lion worked with her for a while, and then Ms. Clarke introduced her to Lyn Austin, who ran the Music Theater Group. Ms. Lion spent four years with Ms. Austin, eventually became her partner, and helped develop fifteen musical productions. Then Ms. Lion ventured out on her own as a producer in the commercial theater. Early artistic successes in-

cluded *How I Got That Story* and, with Lyn Austin, *Metamorphosis in Miniature*, starring Linda Hunt, both of which won Obies.

She is currently coproducing Gregory Hines's new musical, *Mr. Jelly Lord*, based on the life of Jelly Roll Morton, and did the same for Martha Clarke's *Garden of Earthly Delights*, a dance-theater production based on the Hieronymus Bosch painting; she is also seeking backing for a Jules Feiffer musical satire, *Puss in Boots*, and developing a project based on the John Dos Passos fiction trilogy *U.S.A.*

"You need an independent income to be a producer," Ms. Lion advises. "The chances of getting your money back are very low, but when you hit, you can hit big. Shows like *Les Misérables* are few and far between," she sighs.

David Finkle is a freelance writer and a performer in the cabaret trio Weeden, Finkle & Fay.

Handwritten signature: David Finkle

ADAM SMITH

Continued from page 1

the movie starred Lee Remick. It was only a modest success at the box office.

Nonetheless, Mr. Goodman enjoyed life in the sunshine. There were dinners with Ira Gershwin, another friend of Sallie's, and with Clay Felker and his wife of that time, the actress Pamela Tiffin. The Goodmans' two children, Alexander and Susannah, were born in California. And the family bought a puppy named Ruth that Mr. Goodman later immortalized in *Bascombe, the Fastest Hound Alive*, a popular children's book. In 1965, after spending a lot of time on his backhand and seeing his script for *The Americanization of Emily* ripped up by Paddy Chayevsky, Mr. Goodman and his family returned east, settling in Princeton because New York was too expensive for a family with two young children. They bought the house where they now live from Donald Regan, the future adviser to Ronald Reagan.

By now, Clay Felker was at the original *New York*, which was a Sunday supplement to the tottering *World Journal Tribune*. "I had an idea," Mr. Felker says, "to do a column about Wall Street based on the concept that Wall Street was a club." The idea came from business columns in English newspapers that appeared under pseudonyms like Cato or Petronius and made the reader feel the author and his subjects were all members of a close-knit class.

On September 27, 1966, Mr. Goodman had a conflict-of-interest problem. He wanted to write about securities analysts redlining Motorola. But he was himself a securities analyst. "They might have lifted my card," The pseudonym became a necessity.

Mr. Felker and Mr. Goodman met to discuss it. Mr. Goodman wanted to call himself Procrustes, after the highwayman of Greek mythology who placed his victims on a bed of iron, then stretched them if they were too short, or chopped off their feet if they were too long. Mr. Felker said, "No, people wouldn't know what that meant." He called his then-managing editor, Sheldon Zalaznick. "Why don't you call him Adam Smith?" was Mr. Zalaznick's suggestion. Jerry Goodman hated it. He thought it highly unoriginal—every college freshman knew about the original Adam Smith, the eighteenth-century author of *The Wealth of Nations* and the first great free-market economist.

Still, he used it.

Jerry Goodman was now "Adam Smith" in quotation marks.

His ambivalence didn't last long, however. The piece on Motorola was enormously popular, as were the Adam Smith pieces that followed. There was the Adam Smith article about Scarsdale Pats, the rotund broker who swaps information with the most influential money managers over pastured sandwiches, deviled eggs, and "a big bowl of pickles" on the boardroom table; there was the piece about Poor Grenville, the miscalculating fund manager who has to spend \$70 million in the next two hours; there was the piece about how "Adam Smith" himself nearly went broke because of a bad investment in the cocoa market.

The secret of his writing, says Mr. Goodman, was that "most people in the financial community stress their successes. But what I wrote about was failure. I wrote about losing money in cocoa—big blunders that I had made. Every man jack in the financial community had a blunder like that that he was keeping secret even from himself."

In 1968, the Adam Smith phenomenon peaked with the publication of *The Money Game*, an expanded collection of Mr. Goodman's pieces from *New York*. The reviews were glowing: "the most acute, revealing, and beguiling treatise on men and money" in forty years, wrote Eliot Fremont-Smith in the *Times*. Another *Times* reporter, Henry Raymond, a friend of Mr. Goodman's in the 1960s, finally blew his cover and publicly identified him as Adam Smith.

The Money Game stayed on the *Times*'s best-seller list for more than a year.

"It was wonderful to have this number-one best-seller," Mr. Goodman starts to laugh. "Under my own name, it would have made me famous, you know. But it made Adam Smith famous."

When *New York* went independent, Jerry Goodman, along with Tom Wolfe, Jimmy Breslin, and art director Milton Glaser, was named to the new

New York's founding editorial board and given a small piece of the magazine.

If Mr. Goodman was frustrated by his lack of power at *New York*, he was in the thick of things at *Institutional Investor*. The monthly journal had been launched in March 1967 by a twenty-five-year-old businessman named Gilbert Kaplan. Mr. Kaplan's concept was that insurance people, investment counselors, bankers, and fund managers all thought of themselves as separate entities—when in fact they were all professional investors handling large amounts of money, usually on behalf of institutions. He wanted his journal to appeal to all these groups, and he hired Mr. Goodman, then thirty-six, as the editor to make it happen, giving him a piece of the company. For the second issue, Mr. Goodman recalls, "We loosened it up into the Adam Smith style. We took four leading money managers and dressed them as Superman, Batman, Captain Marvel, and somebody else, and put them on the cover. Nobody had ever done that in the financial world, so that created an enormous amount of talk instantly."

This was Mr. Goodman's first editing job, and he sometimes seemed a bit above it, ducking into his office to salvage "incomprehensible pieces submitted by... very distinguished thinkers who didn't write well," ducking out to play tennis with the president of Harper & Row.

Mr. Goodman was not only an artistic success but a financial success as well. "He was the first writer I knew



From Wall Street to the Great Wall: Adam Smith in China.

personally who made a lot of money," says Tom Wolfe.

"I had some money. I could do what I wanted for the first time—follow my nose," Mr. Goodman recalls. His interest in altered states of consciousness took him back to mind exploration, through interviews with yogis, mystics, and physiological psychologists, and he later wrote about it for *Psychology Today*. "I was really, really interested," he put all his investments into an investment partnership, then never looked at it. "It did very badly."

Soon, he was quoting the *I Ching*, the ancient Chinese treatise on prophecy, to his Wall Street friends when he saw them (which was only occasionally), and reading reams of studies on biofeedback and the workings of the left brain and the right brain. Mr. Goodman gave up alcohol and cut way back on refined sugar, and then he watched as his weight dropped "one pound, two pounds a week, below my Army weight, below my college weight," until "it finally leveled off at the weight last registered when I was a skinny seventeen. So I had to get new clothes."

Three years after it all began, Mr. Goodman found himself writing *Powers of Mind* in a basement office on the campus of Princeton University. The reviewers weren't kind.

Disappointed, Mr. Goodman took some time off to think. He returned briefly in 1976 to *New York*. But the magazine was bought soon after by Rupert Murdoch, and, after Mr. Murdoch forced Clay Felker out, much of the staff bailed out, too.

Soon, Mr. Goodman was back at *Esquire* as an editor and columnist. Mr. Felker was back, too—this time as top editor. "Jerry wanted to be around other people, come into an office," Mr. Felker explains. "I gave him a job." Briefly, there was a reunion of some of the old *New York* crowd. But it didn't last long. The magazine was slipping away from Mr. Felker. In 1979, *Esquire* was sold to a couple of young Tennessee publishing executives named Christopher Whittle and Phillip Moffitt. As had been the case at *New York* three years earlier, Clay Felker was followed out the door by a wave of staffers. But this time Mr. Goodman stayed.

Mr. Moffitt's agenda was to reformulate the magazine, to upscale it, to bring back an earlier tone, what he called "a certain knowledge of the world."

Mr. Goodman, with Mr. Moffitt's endorsement, beefed up what he calls "the serious side of the magazine." But he was not well-liked by the staffers. One observer remembers, "He very much came in as the wise old sage talking to the peons. We would have to listen to him go on and on about all the famous people he had lunch with. We would hear this supercilious guy brush aside our efforts and mock them—oh, he was so mocking."

But not everyone saw it like this. Says Byron Dobell, now the editor of *American Heritage*: "It was the normal back-and-forth of two generations, one of which is older and thinks it has seen everything—which is a kind of arrogance—and one of which is younger and thinks it has discovered things for the first time—which is also arrogance."

By 1982, it was obvious Jerry Goodman wasn't fitting in at *Esquire*. And when the magazine began to veer toward more coverage of style and trends than intellectual subjects, Mr. Goodman's interest waned. Luckily, he saw a way out. He had begun taping spots for PBS's *The Nightly Business Report*, produced by the public television station in Miami. Soon, Mr. Goodman started talking to WNET's then-president John Jay Iselin about producing his own business show in New York. They recruited Alvin H. Perlmuter, a veteran broadcaster whose previous projects had included *The Great American Dream Machine*, as their producer. And Mr. Goodman went out to find some sponsors.

Metropolitan Life put up more than \$2 million to underwrite the first season of *Adam Smith's Money World*.

A staff was assembled, and the summer of 1984 was spent brainstorming. Originally, there was to have been a regular panel of insiders who would rotate—in the manner of Louis Rukeyser's *Wall Street Week*—but that fell by the wayside. Instead, a format closer to that of *Nightline* was settled on—a thirty-minute show devoted to a single subject—with Mr. Goodman providing the opening background and then bringing on talking heads.

Adam Smith's *Money World* premiered in September 1984. The first show took on the broad subject of the U.S. deficit. But the focus improved considerably with the second one.

"We were gonna do a show about the effects of a strong dollar," Mr. Goodman recounts. "This is the kind of thing that I can bring to a show: I said, 'Awright, strong dollar hurts American exporters. Lemme see a list of exporters.' So they gave me a list of exporters." Eventually he came to Caterpillar, the manufacturer of heavy construction and farm equipment. "Caterpillar was perfect. And so we went to Peoria, Illinois, and I knew that I had to get the chairman. It was a hundred degrees and he didn't want to leave his office, but I knew a show shot in an office would be very boring." Jerry Goodman convinced him to walk through the yard filled with the inventory of great big yellow earth-moving machines and relate the fact that since the dollar was so high, he had lost sales. "And as we walked along, he put his hand on one of the machines, and he said, 'This machine would sell for four million bucks,' or whatever, 'but the dollar went up and we lost the sale.' And that was the show right there."

"We have some shows that take on this tinge of *60 Minutes*, where there's a real story. I loved doing the Bingham of Louisville, you know?" That was the show about the disintegration of a family newspaper dynasty. "And then I like the ones that are really good solid workmanlike shows, where you take on a tough problem and you get good people to talk about it. Or you deliver a point of view that you can't see on other shows."

That happened in one show, when Mr. Goodman found an ex-arbitrageur who had given up the money world to live blissfully at the Rajneeshpuram commune in Oregon. "And I think we do that a lot."

It's obvious that Mr. Goodman is enthusiastic about what he's doing; it's also obvious that he now speaks precisely in the smart and smart-ass voice of Adam Smith as it has appeared through the years on the printed page. When this happened is not clear, but at some point the man and his alter ego neatly meshed. "There isn't any difference today," he says. "I wouldn't know who else to be."

Richard Scheinin is a contributing editor of *AVENUE*.

AVENUE INTERNATIONAL

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1987

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

How to Break the News To a Future Ex-Employee

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Having to tell people they are fired is so stressful that most managers don't know how to handle it well. To ease the stress, managers who are concerned about their company's image and therefore about what happens to the victims are increasingly taking advice from outplacement firms and counselors on how much notice to give, when to do it, what to say and how to say it.

Outplacement firms are best suited to give advice on how to handle "friendly" firings. Usually, a company will call in an outplacement firm, instead of legal counsel, when there hasn't been any impropriety on either side.

Although outplacement firms are paid by the company doing the firing, not by the individual being fired, the firms say they offer advice to both parties.

"If the exit interview is well handled it helps us because then we don't have to pick up a person who is in deep shock," said Pauline Hyde, managing director of Pauline Hyde & Associates Ltd., a London outplacement firm.

Among the first things a boss wants to know is how much notice to give once the decision has been made.

Some companies are getting people out of the office immediately, either to prevent them from confiscating confidential files or from complaining to colleagues and spreading uneasiness.

"By getting the person off the premises immediately, you avoid a lot of uncertainty among the remaining staff," said Manfred Kees de Vries, a professor of organizational behavior at INSEAD, a business school in Fontainebleau, near Paris.

BUT OTHER experts are against brutal "here today, gone tomorrow" firings. "It's a good way to shatter the individual's morale totally," said Tony Milne, a director of CEP-EC Ltd., at Sundridge Park Management Center in Bromley, Kent, near London.

Although it seems obvious, counselors often have to advise companies not to fire people before Christmas or when they are just back from a holiday.

"One manager came back from holiday recently to find his desk gone and a note on the floor asking him to report to the boss," said Brigit Litchfield, managing director of Forum for Occupational Counseling and Unemployment Services Ltd., an outplacement firm in London.

Most layoff counselors agree that the "exit interview" should be short and that some agreement should be reached on what will be said to outsiders that is mutually acceptable to both sides and would not jeopardize the person's chances of finding another job, or harm the company's image.

"The longer the interview goes on the more likely it will become emotional," Mrs. Hyde noted.

Because most people are upset and cannot absorb much else once they are told they are fired, the manager should stick to the bad news and save the good news — details about severance pay or job counseling — for later.

"It isn't too helpful for the manager to go down the counseling road," Mr. Milne said. "No matter how hard he tries to give advice at that time, the person being fired identifies him with the company which is doing this terrible thing to him. You can mention severance pay at the same time but the details are best outlined in a letter later because people tend to black out and may not be able to take it all in."

Should a company tell the person the real reasons they are being let go, especially if it is not related to performance?

"Very often redundancies at senior levels are due to personality clashes," Mrs. Hyde said. "I am not in favor of lying. But how you break the news, she said, "has to be reasonable. It shouldn't hurt too much."

Among the first things a boss wants to know is how much notice to give once the decision has been made.

NYSE Free-Fall: Is It Time to Bail Out?

Analysts Dispute Whether or Not The End Is Here

By Lawrence J. De Maria

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange's free-fall, which has seen the Dow Jones industrial average plunge 228.29 points, or 8.6 percent, in little more than a week, has many money managers wondering whether this might not be a good time to head for the exit. Wednesday's record 95.46-point plunge did not soothe any nerves.

"It's better when it goes up," said Douglas G. McPeck, vice president at Gateway Investment Advisors in Milford, Ohio. Mr. McPeck's wry assessment was made against a backdrop of real worry. "The concern is justified," he said.

But if money managers are certainly becoming more wary, there is no consensus on where the stock market is headed.

"We still consider this a bull market," Mr. McPeck said. But Kenneth S. Hackel, who runs Systematic Financial Management in Fort Lee, New Jersey, asserted, "The bull market is over; it's dead; it's gone."

Mr. McPeck runs the \$4.5 million Gateway Growth Plus Fund. "As a matter of policy, we're fully invested in stocks," he said. Actually, Gateway Growth usually has 99 percent of its assets in common stocks, with a 1 percent hedge in index put options. "We can go as high as 4 percent," Mr. McPeck said. "I wish I had them today."

But the concern over the pull-back, and a longing for more puts, does not mean Mr. McPeck is ready to buy Treasury bonds. "As a matter of policy, we're fully invested in stocks," he said. "The concern is justified," he said.

Maintaining 25 positions "at all times" in such basic industry cyclical stocks as Bethlehem Steel, Asarco and Phelps-Dodge, Mr. McPeck says he keeps close watch on the industry groups to which they belong.

"If we should see significant price erosion in those groups," he said, "we would be ready to buy."

See NYSE, Page 17



Traders at the New York Stock Exchange as the Dow plummeted a record 95.46 points.

T-Bonds Lower Despite Rebound

Fed's Action to Add Reserves Helps Support Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. Treasury bonds closed Thursday as much as half a point lower, after recovering earlier in the day from a much steeper plunge.

Prices rose after the Federal Reserve entered the money market to add reserves, calming fears of a discount rate increase, traders said.

Until the Fed moved, prices had extended the losses recorded on Wednesday, when dealers continued to sell securities because of the larger-than-expected \$15.68 billion U.S. trade deficit in August.

The Wednesday sell-off was so severe that yields on the Treasury's bellwether 30-year bond rose above 10 percent for the first time since late 1985. Prices fell more than 2 points, or \$20 for each \$1,000 of face value.

"This is the ninth week in a row that the bond market has deteriorated," said Leonard J. Santow, a managing director at Griggs & Santow Inc., a financial consulting firm. "During that time, the longest rally lasted for three days. As a result, people have lost confidence in where value really is. I talk to people who say they think the market has overdone it, but when I ask them if they are ready to buy, they say no."

But the Fed's round of overnight system repurchase agreements an hour before its usual open-

market operations ignited a spate of short-covering. On prices for the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond, that frantic buying turned a 1 21/32 point free-fall into a slight 2/32 gain at midday, but prices later slipped to stand 17/32 lower.

The bond ended at 87 15/32, where it yielded 10.22 percent, up from 10.16 percent at Wednesday's close.

One trader commented: "When the Fed comes in early, it's clear they're not going to raise the discount rate."

The Fed entered the market when federal funds were trading at 7.75 percent, up from Wednesday's 7.50 percent average.

Also helping support prices were comments from Manuel Johnson, the Fed's vice chairman, that the bond market may have overreacted to inflationary fears. He said that "fundamentals of inflation really don't look that bad."

"The Fed was both jawboning it and doing something monetarily to signal that they don't want the market to get out of hand," another trader said. Dealers noted that the dollar had also recovered from its lull.

In the bill market, rates also recovered from an early-session spill. The three-month bill yield fell 10 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, to 7.07 percent.

(Reuters, NYT)

U.S. Retail Sales, Led by Cars, Fell 0.4% Last Month

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A sharp decline in automobile sales drove retail sales in the United States down 0.4 percent in September, the first drop in four months, the Commerce Department said Thursday. That compared with a strong 1.7 percent gain in August.

Excluding the drop in auto sales, total retail sales for the month fell just 0.1 percent.

September automobile sales were down roughly \$500 million, or 1.4 percent, after a strong August performance, when U.S. automakers used incentives to increase sales by 5.7 percent to \$31.1 billion.

The overall decline was in line with what many analysts had expected given the high automobile sales in August. A Bank of America poll of financial analysts found that most believed sales would fall 0.6 percent in September.

September's \$128.8 billion in sales were 0.3 percent below September 1986 but, excluding the auto category, which was 13.2 percent below a year before, total sales were 4.6 percent higher.

The drop in auto sales also reduced overall reported sales of durable goods — goods designed to last three years or more — by 0.9 percent.

Nondurable goods sales slipped 0.1 percent during the month, with general merchandising falling 0.6 percent despite a late start to the school year, which some analysts thought would help department store sales.

Nondurable goods sales were 5.3 percent stronger than September 1986, while general merchandising was 6.4 percent higher.

Analysts said the slight fall may presage a slowing in the pace of consumption from levels earlier this year as higher interest rates exert some drag on the economy.

"There's a worry that with higher interest rates, people are beginning to lose confidence," said David Wyss, senior vice president at Data Resources Inc.

Mr. Wyss said that auto sales, which provided the momentum in August retail sales, would slow again in October and that retail

sales for the fourth quarter would probably be soft.

"But I'm more worried about the first quarter of next year — I think interest rates will continue to go up in the next few months," he said.

Robert Chandross, chief economist at Lloyds Bank/North America, called the September data "non-descript," but said they confirmed a trend of a slowdown in the pace of consumption. (UPI, Reuters)

Jobless in U.K. Steady at 10.3% In September

Reuters

LONDON — Unemployment in Britain was unchanged in September at 10.3 percent of the work force, the Employment Department said Thursday. The total number of unemployed was 2.87 million, a slight increase from 2.7 million for August.

The seasonally adjusted figure, which includes persons leaving school, fell a record provisional 53,800 in September to total 2.77 million, or 10 percent of the work force, the department said.

In August, revised figures showed that seasonally adjusted unemployment fell 47,100 to 10.2 percent, the department said. It said that total had declined for 15 consecutive months.

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler attributed the improvement to a strong economy and rising productivity.

The department also announced that average wage increase in Britain for the year to August, adjusted for factors such as back pay, was unchanged from July at 7.75 percent. The rate of pay increases in Britain is usually higher than the rate of inflation. The difference for the past year is 4.2 percent.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Oct. 15
Australian	1.527
Belgian	36.25
British	1.934
Canadian	1.250
French	6.545
German	1.936
Italian	1.366
Japanese	163.26
Netherlands	2.203
Portugal	204.48
Spain	166.36
Swedish	8.466
Swiss	1.453
West German	1.936
Yen	163.26

Other Dollar Values	Oct. 15
Canada	1.250
France	6.545
Germany	1.936
Italy	1.366
Japan	163.26
Netherlands	2.203
Portugal	204.48
Spain	166.36
Sweden	8.466
Switzerland	1.453
West Germany	1.936
Yen	163.26

Forward Rates	Oct. 15
Canada	1.250
France	6.545
Germany	1.936
Italy	1.366
Japan	163.26
Netherlands	2.203
Portugal	204.48
Spain	166.36
Sweden	8.466
Switzerland	1.453
West Germany	1.936
Yen	163.26

Interest Rates

Money Market Rates	Oct. 15
1 month	7.00%
3 months	7.00%
6 months	7.00%
1 year	7.00%

Key Money Rates	Oct. 15
1 month	7.00%
3 months	7.00%
6 months	7.00%
1 year	7.00%

Money Market Rates	Oct. 15
1 month	7.00%
3 months	7.00%
6 months	7.00%
1 year	7.00%

Money Market Rates	Oct. 15
1 month	7.00%
3 months	7.00%
6 months	7.00%
1 year	7.00%

Money Market Rates	Oct. 15
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1 year	7.00%

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6 months	7.00%
1 year	7.00%

Money Market Rates	Oct. 15
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3 months	7.00%
6 months	7.00%
1 year	7.00%

Pöhl Assails Proposal For Investment Tax

He Warns of Exodus by Investors

By Ferdinand Protzman

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Karl Otto Pöhl, the president of West Germany's central bank, said Thursday that a planned withholding tax on investment income announced last week might weaken the nation's competitive position as a financial center and was likely to increase upward pressure on interest rates.

In a speech to a conference of West German securities dealers, Mr. Pöhl was strongly critical of the planned 10 percent withholding tax on investment income.

The Bundesbank president said he opposed imposition of such a tax when it was considered in the early 1980s and expressed skepticism about possible benefits from the tax, which is intended to help finance a broader West German tax reform package.

"How large the net fiscal results of the planned withholding tax will be, how much it will help fill the income gap from the general tax rate reduction, are questions which are very difficult to judge," Mr. Pöhl said. "But based on the market reaction we've seen over the past few days, I'm afraid that it will have the effect of raising interest rates."

The tax could also create a split in the capital markets, Mr. Pöhl said, by prompting investors to turn to securities not subject to the tax and shifting trading in West German securities to London or other financial centers. The planned tax will not apply to Eurobonds denominated in Deutsche marks.



Karl Otto Pöhl

"Among the negative effects mentioned in the report to the government on this problem delivered in May of 1986," Mr. Pöhl said, "was the weakening of the international stature of the West German financial center in favor of the Euro-market. I fear that this assessment is still applicable today."

The planned introduction of the withholding tax "makes it more urgent," at least within the European Community, be quickly harmonized," he added.

Mr. Pöhl's critical view of the planned withholding tax was shared by Rüdiger von Rosen, the chief executive of the Association of West German Stock Exchanges.

12-Member Board to Oversee ASEA, Brown Boveri Merger

By David Brown

Special to the Herald Tribune

ZURICH — ASEA AB of Sweden and BBC Brown, Boveri & Co. of Switzerland, whose plans to merge on Jan. 1 will create the world's largest electrical engineering group, revealed Thursday details of the management structure for the new organization.

The appointment of a 12-member executive committee is the first step in what analysts expect to be a difficult process of putting together Europe's biggest cross-border merger.

It also provides clues to the divisional makeup of the new group, which will be formally announced next week, analysts said.

The committee will be under the overall control of the ASEA chief

executive, Percy Barnevik. BBC's current chief executive, Thomas P. Gasser, will become his deputy.

The committee will include five other executives from the Swedish group, who are expected to have the major responsibilities for financial and sales.

The committee includes only two representatives from BBC's West German arm, which generates 40 percent of its \$8.78 billion annual sales.

Analysts expressed surprise that the candidate apparently slated to coordinate research and development for the new group, Berthold Romacker, has been chosen from BBC.

Although hailed for its technical quality, Brown Boveri's research and development division had been slow to bring products to market.

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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low Close

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
110.00	100.00	IBM	3.00	2.7%	12.5	110.00	100.00	105.00
100.00	90.00	AT&T	2.00	2.0%	15.0	100.00	90.00	95.00
90.00	80.00	GE	1.00	1.1%	18.0	90.00	80.00	85.00
80.00	70.00	Westinghouse	0.50	0.6%	20.0	80.00	70.00	75.00
70.00	60.00	General Electric	0.80	1.1%	18.0	70.00	60.00	65.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
60.00	50.00	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	60.00	50.00	55.00
50.00	40.00	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	50.00	40.00	45.00
40.00	30.00	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	40.00	30.00	35.00
30.00	20.00	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	30.00	20.00	25.00
20.00	10.00	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	20.00	10.00	15.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
10.00	8.00	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	10.00	8.00	9.00
8.00	6.00	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	8.00	6.00	7.00
6.00	4.00	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	6.00	4.00	5.00
4.00	2.00	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	4.00	2.00	3.00
2.00	1.00	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	2.00	1.00	1.50

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
1.00	0.80	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	1.00	0.80	0.90
0.80	0.60	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.80	0.60	0.70
0.60	0.40	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.60	0.40	0.50
0.40	0.20	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.40	0.20	0.30
0.20	0.10	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.20	0.10	0.15

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
0.10	0.08	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	0.10	0.08	0.09
0.08	0.06	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.08	0.06	0.07
0.06	0.04	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.06	0.04	0.05
0.04	0.02	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.04	0.02	0.03
0.02	0.01	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.02	0.01	0.015

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
0.01	0.008	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	0.01	0.008	0.009
0.008	0.006	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.008	0.006	0.007
0.006	0.004	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.006	0.004	0.005
0.004	0.002	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.004	0.002	0.003
0.002	0.001	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.002	0.001	0.0015

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
0.001	0.0008	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	0.001	0.0008	0.0009
0.0008	0.0006	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.0008	0.0006	0.0007
0.0006	0.0004	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.0006	0.0004	0.0005
0.0004	0.0002	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.0004	0.0002	0.0003
0.0002	0.0001	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.0002	0.0001	0.00015

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
1.00	0.80	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	1.00	0.80	0.90
0.80	0.60	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.80	0.60	0.70
0.60	0.40	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.60	0.40	0.50
0.40	0.20	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.40	0.20	0.30
0.20	0.10	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.20	0.10	0.15

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
0.10	0.08	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	0.10	0.08	0.09
0.08	0.06	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.08	0.06	0.07
0.06	0.04	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.06	0.04	0.05
0.04	0.02	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.04	0.02	0.03
0.02	0.01	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.02	0.01	0.015

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
0.01	0.008	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	0.01	0.008	0.009
0.008	0.006	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.008	0.006	0.007
0.006	0.004	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.006	0.004	0.005
0.004	0.002	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.004	0.002	0.003
0.002	0.001	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.002	0.001	0.0015

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
0.001	0.0008	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	0.001	0.0008	0.0009
0.0008	0.0006	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.0008	0.0006	0.0007
0.0006	0.0004	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.0006	0.0004	0.0005
0.0004	0.0002	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.0004	0.0002	0.0003
0.0002	0.0001	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.0002	0.0001	0.00015

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
0.0001	0.00008	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	0.0001	0.00008	0.00009
0.00008	0.00006	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.00008	0.00006	0.00007
0.00006	0.00004	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.00006	0.00004	0.00005
0.00004	0.00002	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.00004	0.00002	0.00003
0.00002	0.00001	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.00002	0.00001	0.000015

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
0.00001	0.000008	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	0.00001	0.000008	0.000009
0.000008	0.000006	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.000008	0.000006	0.000007
0.000006	0.000004	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.000006	0.000004	0.000005
0.000004	0.000002	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.000004	0.000002	0.000003
0.000002	0.000001	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.000002	0.000001	0.0000015

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
0.000001	0.0000008	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	0.000001	0.0000008	0.0000009
0.0000008	0.0000006	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.0000008	0.0000006	0.0000007
0.0000006	0.0000004	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.0000006	0.0000004	0.0000005
0.0000004	0.0000002	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.0000004	0.0000002	0.0000003
0.0000002	0.0000001	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.0000002	0.0000001	0.00000015

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
0.0000001	0.00000008	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	0.0000001	0.00000008	0.00000009
0.00000008	0.00000006	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.00000008	0.00000006	0.00000007
0.00000006	0.00000004	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.00000006	0.00000004	0.00000005
0.00000004	0.00000002	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.00000004	0.00000002	0.00000003
0.00000002	0.00000001	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.00000002	0.00000001	0.000000015

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
1.00	0.80	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	1.00	0.80	0.90
0.80	0.60	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.80	0.60	0.70
0.60	0.40	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.60	0.40	0.50
0.40	0.20	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.40	0.20	0.30
0.20	0.10	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.20	0.10	0.15

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0.08	0.06	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.08	0.06	0.07
0.06	0.04	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.06	0.04	0.05
0.04	0.02	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.04	0.02	0.03
0.02	0.01	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.02	0.01	0.015

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
0.01	0.008	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	0.01	0.008	0.009
0.008	0.006	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.008	0.006	0.007
0.006	0.004	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.006	0.004	0.005
0.004	0.002	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.004	0.002	0.003
0.002	0.001	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.002	0.001	0.0015

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
0.001	0.0008	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	0.001	0.0008	0.0009
0.0008	0.0006	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.0008	0.0006	0.0007
0.0006	0.0004	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.0006	0.0004	0.0005
0.0004	0.0002	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.0004	0.0002	0.0003
0.0002	0.0001	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.0002	0.0001	0.00015

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
0.00001	0.000008	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	0.00001	0.000008	0.000009
0.000008	0.000006	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.000008	0.000006	0.000007
0.000006	0.000004	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.000006	0.000004	0.000005
0.000004	0.000002	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.000004	0.000002	0.000003
0.000002	0.000001	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.000002	0.000001	0.0000015

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	50 High	Low	Close
0.0000001	0.00000008	Boeing	1.50	2.5%	10.0	0.0000001	0.00000008	0.00000009
0.00000008	0.00000006	Rockwell	1.00	2.0%	12.0	0.00000008	0.00000006	0.00000007
0.00000006	0.00000004	Northrop	0.80	2.0%	12.0	0.00000006	0.00000004	0.00000005
0.00000004	0.00000002	Lockheed	0.60	2.0%	12.0	0.00000004	0.00000002	0.00000003
0.00000002	0.00000001	Raytheon	0.40	2.0%	12.0	0.00000002	0.00000001	0.000000015

12 Month High	12 Month Low
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Thursday's **AMEX** Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
For The Associated Press

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

Floating-Rate Notes

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ABN				10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

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TV programme makers have until now been restricted to using a small number of national channels to reach and entertain their audiences.

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SPORTS

Cardinals Blank Giants for NL Pennant

By Richard Justice

ST. LOUIS — As he lost one player after another to injuries, as he lost his first baseman, his best pitcher, his third baseman and a reliever for various parts of the season, Whitey Herzog always reacted the same way.

He would run a hand through his red crewcut, scratch his belly and say something like, "We'll try to figure something out." Now, Herzog and his St. Louis Cardinals can figure something out in the World Series because Wednesday night they won the National League pennant with a 6-0 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

The pennant is their third in six years, and they'll meet the Minnesota Twins on Saturday night in the Metrodome in Game 1 of the 1987 World Series.

With 55,331 fans at Busch Stadium Wednesday night, the Cardinals played like the efficient machine they are, getting an eight-

hitter from Danny Cox and a stunning three-run homer from Jose Oquendo, a utility man.

Oquendo entered the playoffs with just two home runs in 903 career at-bats, and both of them had been against the Giants. So was his third, off a full-count fastball from the Giants starter, Alton Williams, in the second inning.

That got the Cardinals going, and everything else they needed was provided by Cox and the game's best defense. A night earlier, the Cardinals had gotten a spectacular defensive play from Willie McGee, their center fielder, to help win Game 6. In Game 7, they won more quietly, turning three double plays and allowing the Giants to get a runner as far third only once.

They finished the series with a record 22 consecutive shutout innings, having gotten a combined shutout from John Tudor and relievers in Game 6.

Since Herzog came to St. Louis in 1980 and won his first champi-

onship in 1982, the Cardinals have been the closest thing to a Yankees-style dynasty.

Wednesday night, they destroyed the dream of the Giants, who were trying to be the first San Francisco team in 25 years to play in a World Series. Hammerer last only two innings and dug his team a 4-0 hole. He was followed by six relievers, and the Cardinals collected 12 hits, 10 of them singles.

Had the Cards lost, their season might have been a success anyway. They spent 137 consecutive days in first place despite disabling injuries to Jack Clark, Tony Pena, Tudor, Cox, Tom Herr, Jim Lindeman, Joe Magrane and Ken Dayley.

"We could have folded lots of times with all the adversity we faced," Herzog said.

They looked ready to fold on Sept. 9 when Clark tore up his right ankle at a time when they were going to Shea Stadium with a lead over the New York Mets that had shrunk to 1½ games. They simply

won two of three from the Mets, who were at full strength.

"We lost Jack and I didn't think we could hang on," Herzog said. "If we'd lost that last game to Montreal (Oct. 1) with the Mets coming in here pitching two left-handers, I didn't think we'd win."

On Wednesday, Terry Pendleton's one-out single in the second was the beginning of the end for the Giants. Pena followed with a hit-and-run single to right, and despite pulling a muscle in his left side rounding second, Pendleton made it to third.

McGee grounded a single to left for a 1-0 lead. Then Oquendo hammered Hammerer's fastball over the left field wall.

The Cardinals made it 6-0 in the sixth. With one out, Oquendo drew a walk, and Cox bunted him to second. Oquendo went to third on a wild pitch by Scott Garrels, the Giants reliever. Vince Coleman walked and stole second, his first theft of the series. Orzelle Smith walked to load the bases. Mike LaCoss relieved, and Herr singled to center for two runs.

Despite the loss, the Giants were one of baseball's most surprising stories, having gone from a 100-game loser to a division champion in two years. They'd also gotten farther than any Giants team in 16 years.

The Giants drew 1.9 million to Candlestick Park, an increase of 1.1 million from 1985.

For Roger Craig, the Giants manager, the game day actually began in the early hours of Wednesday morning when he sat in his hotel room, "poured myself a Jack Daniel's and thought, 'What could a major league manager do with one game left, when it'll decide everything you've been working for since Feb. 15?'"

He decided on an emotional 35-minute team meeting in which he talked to all his players, then a trip around the clubhouse to speak to each player individually.

"I just told 'em how much they'd



Danny Cox, the Cardinals pitcher, after the final out.

contributed and how proud I was of 'em," he said. "I said regardless of what happens tonight, I'm the proudest guy in the world. They've accomplished something a lot of guys never will. I wanted to eliminate the feeling that this boils down to one game. I want 'em to have fun, go play the game and see what happens."

After the speech, Craig went into his office and wrote up a radically different lineup, starting Mike Aldrete instead of Candy Maldonado in right field, Chris Speier at second instead of Robby Thompson and Bob Brenly instead of Bob Melvin at catcher.

The most surprising move was benching Thompson, who was hitting just .105 but had homered off Cox in Game 4.

NFL Strike Appears to Crumble

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The 24-day National Football League players strike ended in all but name Thursday with the resolve of players collapsing throughout the league and many teams reporting to management on mass.

Player representatives from the 28 clubs scheduled a telephone conference call with Gene Upshaw, leader of their union. When asked whether Upshaw had given a formal order putting players back to work, a union spokesman offered no comment.

But such an order seemed almost pointless. The striking Indianapolis Colts, Washington Redskins, Philadelphia Eagles, New York Jets and Seattle Seahawks reported for duty. The Denver Broncos and Buffalo Bills voted to cross the picket line but had not yet come back to camp.

All remaining striking members of the Cleveland Browns attempted to return to practice but were stopped from entering by security crews.

It was not immediately clear whether the returning players would be back on the field this weekend.

The union's resolve withered steadily throughout the strike,

which began Sept. 22. The pressure of four missed paychecks and the owners' determination to continue playing games with nonunion personnel effectively broke the NFL's second walkout in five years.

Upshaw, executive director of the NFL Players Association, worked through the early morning hours to obtain a final concession from the owners. He reportedly asked Jack Donlan, the owners' chief negotiator, to at least guarantee that players who returned to work Thursday would receive a check for this weekend's games.

The request was rebuffed.

Upshaw also asked that management agree to an interim back-to-work settlement by extending the expired contract through Feb. 1, 1988. The owners said they wanted the extension to run until June 15.

"There is no back-to-work agreement," said John Jones, a Management Council spokesman. The free agency question is still unresolved and the Management Council rejected the demand to pay players reporting after the deadline.

The striking Redskins attempted to return to practice but remained off the job after management told them they had missed their checks for this week. The owners had set a 1 P.M. deadline Wednesday for

players to report and still be eligible to get paid this week.

Late Wednesday, Upshaw said the only barrier to a settlement was management's insistence on a longer extension of the expired contract. He said management's proposal was a ploy since it effectively kept the old agreement in place two extra years. An NFL collective bargaining agreement in effect after Feb. 1 of any year remains in place for the upcoming season.

Upshaw sought by telephone Wednesday to reach a back-to-work agreement with Donlan, executive director of the Management Council, and NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle.

Upshaw said the sides had agreed on several issues but the union had not yet agreed to the owners' demand for mediation on the outstanding issues of the strike, notably free agency, pension, drug testing and guaranteed contracts.

He also said the sides had reached a "middle ground" on roster and salary guarantees for returning striking players. The Management Council reported 109 players rejoined clubs Wednesday, raising the number who have defected to the union to 200, 16 percent of the 1,285-player union.

1987: Season of the Scarlet Asterisk?

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Somewhere, in a box seat in the sky, Roger Maris and Ford Frick must be laughing about the football follies of 1987.

Twenty-six years ago this fall, the slugger and the baseball commissioner agonized over whether Maris's 61st homer was sin-pure, or should be stigmatized by some typographical mark.

How charming, how innocent, that little spat seems in retrospect, now that the National Football League seems bent on legitimizing accomplishments by a rag-tag swarm of strikebreakers.

According to the NFL, all games and all records are to be inscribed without asterisk, dingbat, star, or skull and crossbones.

Such worries as Gary Cuozzo, Bill Kilmer and Gary Clark are already in danger of sharing or losing club records they established against real teams.

By contrast, the great Maris-Frick debate was a tempest in a teapot. Roger Maris was already the most valuable player in the American League in 1960, a superb fielder and baserunner and clutch hitter.

When the American League expanded in 1961, enlarging its season from 154 to 162 games, Maris hit his 61st home run in the 162nd game.

Reporters had prodded Frick about whether Maris's potential 61st home run would require an asterisk, Frick, who had once written articles for Ruth, wanted to protect his old friend's record, although Frick himself did not bring up the word asterisk.

Maris's feelings were upset, but in the long run both Ruth's and Maris's accomplishments have been honored, without any asterisk.

In contrast, the leaders of the NFL are putting a giant asterisk on an entire season.

The league should have had enough respect for its product to call off the games until the labor dispute was settled, but it listened to lawyer talk that the league had to conduct business as usual.

There have been games of a sort for two weekends — passes, catches, fumbles, field goals, point spreads. America has had something to do on Sunday after-

noon. Fine. But that doesn't mean these games should count.

It is obscene to allow Gary Hogeboom's five touchdown passes Oct. 4 to tie the franchise record for the Colts. That record belongs to Gary Cuozzo and the city of Baltimore, whence the Colts were spirited in the middle of the night and trucked to Indianapolis.

Filling in for the injured Johnny Unitas on Nov. 14, 1965, Cuozzo threw his five touchdowns against Jim Marshall and Carl Eller, two fine defensive linemen. "The situation we are in is a little tainted, but you don't think about it when you're on the field," Hogeboom acknowledged.

Just because Hogeboom was willing to walk past his colleagues on the picket line does not mean he should join Cuozzo in any record book.

What about New Orleans, where John Fourcade left his job as a high school coach in Marrero, Louisiana, to throw a scoring pass of 82 yards to Mike W. B? That touchdown broke the Saints' record of 80 yards, set by Bill Kilmer to Dan Abramovitch on Dec. 17, 1967, against the real Washington Redskins. Must those two great players vanish from a line in the Saints' record book, to be replaced by strikebreakers?

Or what about one Anthony Allen, out by Atlanta last summer, who gained 255 yards in receptions for the Washington substitutes a couple Sundays ago? Should he be allowed to eclipse the record of 241, set by Gary Clark against Lawrence Taylor and the Giants last year?

The only league record to be victimized was the Washington record of 159 consecutive sellouts over 21 years. That only 27,728 morbidly curious souls showed up in R.F.K. Stadium on Oct. 4 is a tribute to the good taste and loyalty of most Redskins' fans.

When this strike ends, Pete Rozelle must invoke some "good-of-the-game" clause and wipe out all these bogus matches.

If the league does not exercise these games, every time you see Rozelle and Hugh Culverhouse and Tex Schramm and other league leaders, you will see a giant A on their foreheads — a flaming red A for asterisk.



Jose Oquendo, whose 3-run homer was the big blow in the 6-0 victory by St. Louis over San Francisco, leaps atop his celebrating teammates after they captured the league title.

San Francisco: A Franchise in Peril

Loss Could Tip Stadium Ballot, Sending Giants Elsewhere

New York Times Service

ST. LOUIS — It isn't often that the fate of a sports franchise might rest on one game, but that was the prospect for the San Francisco Giants as they lost the National League pennant to the Cardinals.

The future location of the Giants' franchise depends on the emotions of San Francisco voters on Nov. 3, and Jose Oquendo's crushing three-run homer just might jeopardize Proposition W on the ballot, authorizing a new baseball stadium close to downtown.

A pennant, and the return of the Giants for the middle three games of the World Series, with black-and-orange "Hummie Baby" banners draped all over the city probably would have convinced swing voters to rush to the polls.

But the way the Giants lost the final two games here could make long-suffering San Francisco residents mutter, "Same old Giants," and reject Proposition W.

"We think this season has already shown the value of a franchise," said Corey Busch, the club vice president who is coordinating the Giants' stadium plans.

The executive said before the game that a pennant would be "a bonus," and he was right, in theory. San Francisco voters should remember the joy of the entire season rather than the way it disintegrated Wednesday night.

The Giants' franchise has been in jeopardy for over a decade because the Giants share the Bay Area with the Oakland Athletics, in a region of many other diversions, indoors and outdoors.

Even with fine weather for the three games last weekend, the Giants' wind-blown home at Candlestick Park has become a stereotype for the Worst Ball Park in America.

Bob Lurie, the real-estate baron who has lost \$20 million in rebuilding the fallen franchise, has insisted he will relocate the team unless a new stadium is built.

He is not asking San Francisco to build it, or pay for it merely to authorize the land and the construction "at no cost to the city."

The voters are being asked to authorize a stadium that would have untold impact on traffic and services south of downtown.

But the success of Busch Stadium in reviving downtown St. Louis since 1965 should be a clue to San Francisco voters, considering the alternative — a transfer of the Giants to Denver, New Orleans, St. Petersburg, or Tampa.

"If Proposition W fails, then it is the end of the issue in San Francisco," said Corey Busch. "The issue isn't 'Do we stay at Candlestick or do we move downtown?' The issue is, 'Do we move downtown or do we leave San Francisco?'"

It did not seem fair to the Giants' players and staff that the future of the franchise could be riding on Wednesday's game. The series had provided delightful baseball.

Just the sequence on Tuesday night, with Whitey Herzog daring to send his right-handed fireballer relief pitcher, Todd Worrell, to play right field while left-handed Ken Dayley took care of a few batters, was worth a tone poem or a novella.

One sliced base hit, one towering fly ball into the lights could have ended the Cardinals' season, could have strengthened Proposition W, but Dayley sent the series into Wednesday's finale.

The Giants' franchise had not known such minute torture since that sunny afternoon in Candlestick in October 1962, when Willie

McCovey sent a searing line drive into Bobby Richardson's glove to end the seventh game.

A few inches either way and the Giants might have been world champions, might have had the inspiration for Willie Mays and Juan Marchal to dominate the 1960s, the way they seemed ready to do.

Instead, Richardson gloved the screamer, the Yankees won their last World Series for 15 years — and the Giants still have not won a World Series since 1954, when they played in the Polo Grounds, nor had they won a pennant since 1962.

What gloom and chill settled into the bones of the Giants since the afternoon Ralph Terry pitched to McCovey.

Alvin Dark watered down the basepaths, earning himself the nickname of Swamp Fox, but Mays' Willie helped steal three pennants in four years for the Dodgers. Marchal counted John Roseboro on the head with a bat at home plate.

Mays grew old and testy. The fans avoided Candlestick. Managers came and went. Horace Stoneham sold the franchise that had been in his family for ages.

Bobby Murcer let Candlestick's winds break his spirit. John Montefusco grappled with his manager, Dave Bristol. Jeffrey Leonard scrapped with his teammates Dan Gladden, Jim Gott and Will Clark.

Bob Lurie tried to sell the team once, and tried to move it to Denver, to Oakland, to downtown San Francisco.

Now the Giants have become a legitimate force under Al Rosen and Roger Craig.

But after Wednesday, the phrase "Same old Giants" was waiting on the lips of San Franciscans, the way it has been for a quarter of a century.

—GEORGE VECSEY

Losers' Leonard Is MVP

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — They threw debris at him. They chanted his name derisively. They booed. Jeffrey Leonard shrugged off the abuse and Most Valuable Player honors in the National League playoffs.

Still, the fans had the last laugh because while Leonard was the MVP, his San Francisco Giants were losers of the NL pennant.

"This is a bitter-sweet award," Leonard said Wednesday night. "It will remind me of something awful. It's going to be a long, hard winter. Hopefully, time will heal what happened here."

The St. Louis pitchers contained his teammates, but they never solved Leonard. His two singles Wednesday gave him NL playoff record-tying totals of 10 hits and 22 total bases. He hit .417 and became the first player to hit homers in four straight playoff games.

It was his deliberate, almost leisurely home run trot in those first four games and some early remarks about the Cardinals that got Leonard in trouble with St. Louis fans.

When the series returned to St. Louis on Tuesday with the Giants needing one victory for the pennant, Leonard became the target of the fans, who showered him with coins, beer and frozen hot dogs.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Playoff Summary

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAME 7

SAN FRAN ST. LOUIS

NATIONAL

Alfonso 1st 4:00 Coleman 4:10

Alfonso 2nd 4:10 Smith 4:10

Alfonso 3rd 4:10 Herr 4:10

Alfonso 4th 4:10 Lindam 4:10

Alfonso 5th 4:10 O'Brien 4:10

Alfonso 6th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 7th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 8th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 9th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 10th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 11th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 12th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 13th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 14th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 15th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 16th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 17th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 18th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 19th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 20th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 21st 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 22nd 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 23rd 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 24th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 25th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 26th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 27th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

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Alfonso 66th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 67th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 68th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 69th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

Alfonso 70th 4:10 Pendleton 4:10

League Championship Series Results

Year-by-year results in the National League and American League Championship Series since division play began in 1969:

1969—St. Louis 3, San Francisco 2

POSTCARD

Clowning Anniversary

By Glenn Collins
New York Times Service

VENICE, Italy — The 20th anniversary reunion of the graduates of Clown College most distinguished alumni celebration, but it could have been the funniest.

A thousand clowns have been unleashed by the eccentric institution of higher learning since its founding in 1967 by Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey, and 479 of them were here to honor their alma mater by engaging in a prodigious amount of slapping, falling, juggling, unicycling, still-walking and other tomfoolery.

At the height of this week's festivities at the circus's winter quarters, they sent the clowns into what was billed as the world's largest pig fight: 120 costumed clowns in top hats, chef's toques and other outlandish headgear galumphed around, aiming assorted pastries at one another in an apocalyptic mock battle.

The attendance at the three-day reunion delighted many graduates. "There haven't been this many clowns in one place since the Iran-contra hearings," said Irene Hackworth, a 1980 graduate who attended with her husband, Jim, and their 13-month-old son, Colin.

Clowns arrived from 48 states in a variety of slapsticky ways. One, Sue Dwoosh, had herself wrapped in a parcel and delivered to the winter quarters door by commercial air express.

Perhaps the most rollicking arrival was on Eastern Airlines flight 371, which brought 52 costumed clowns from Ringling's two traveling circus units to the Sarasota airport. They had played Ping-Pong with their trays full of paddles, and stuffed one tiny clown into an overhead luggage rack while another, David Kiser, helped the flight attendants deliver the seat-belt announcement. "We'll be taking care of you," said the cockpit, said Captain Don Grossman.

The Clown College graduates include stockbrokers, teachers and marriage counselors, as well as Garry White, a U.S. Navy pilot officer on the USS Gulf, who returned from the Gulf in time for him to attend the reunion with his wife, Diane, and 19-month-old daughter, Khadija.

Christopher Shelton, a 1981

graduate who toured as a Ringling clown for four years, is a police officer in Wilmington, Delaware, and performs at events there as Officer Offbeat, the Juggling Jester of Justice.

Some alumni, like Leon A. McBryde, a 1969 graduate, earn their living performing as clowns at fairs and exhibitions. McBryde also makes clown noses. "I charge \$100 for a custom nose and let me tell you, it's the cheapest nose job you can get."

When the producer Irvin Feld bought the circus from John Ringling North in 1967, there were only 14 clowns, and their average age was close to 60. "That was when Mr. Feld made the joke about, 'I know they can fall down, but can they get up again?'" said Bill Ballantine, the 77-year-old former Ringling clown who was the dean of Clown College from 1969 to 1977. "Clowning was a dying art."

These days 60 clowns a year graduate from the 10-week course, about 20 of them get contracts to perform with the Ringling circus. The alumni expressed their admiration for acquiring circus clown fire brigades, exploding pants, feather-duster bouquets, smoking fire hydrants and a purple clown car that disgorged 20 clowns.

The alumni also gave an ovation to the 84-year-old Ringling performer and teacher, Lou Jacobs, the only clown whose face has appeared on a U.S. postage stamp.

SOME of the college's alumni have achieved recognition that clowns of a previous generation wouldn't have dreamed of. For example, Bill Irwin, a 1974 Clown College graduate, has performed at Lincoln Center in New York and received a "genius grant" from the MacArthur Foundation.

According to the alumni, Clown College also hastened the arrival of women as clowns. "When I began performing, female roles were only conceived of as men in drag," said Peggy Williams, a 1970 alumna who was the first woman to get a Ringling contract after graduating from the college. Currently, 8 of the circus's 52 clowns are women.

"Now we've created real feminine clown characters, from ballerinas to truck-stop waitresses," said Williams.

Russell Baker is on vacation.

The New Liz Taylor: A Scent of Success

By Nina Hyde
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Five years ago, Elizabeth Taylor left Washington an angry, frustrated and embittered woman prone to binges with food, drugs and alcohol, the cat-draped target of Joan Rivers's fat jokes.

The other day she was back in town and back in form, a new (or renewed) woman. Where once she made headlines with Hollywood flings, she now makes them more often as the United States's best known crusader for AIDS research. Once remarkable for her indulgent life style — still not exactly Spartan — she has found new life and vigor as a jet-set entrepreneur, touting her own beauty products, and soon, a book. She was 60 pounds lighter, looked 20 years younger and was comfortable enough with herself to talk about why "I think Washington is a wonderful city for men," she said. "It is a deadly city for wives."

No longer the political wife with a house in Georgetown and a farm in Middleburg, the former spouse of Senator John Warner, Republican of Virginia, was in Washington to promote her new perfume and to testify before a House committee on funding for AIDS research. "I love Washington. It's a wonderful place — to visit," she said.

Taylor hit town in the mid-70s, first as the escort of Aristotle Onassis, the flamboyant Greek tycoon and bassor and party-thrasher of those pre-Khmeri days, and later as Warner's accident-prone wife and campaign partner during and after his controversial run for the Senate. "It was particularly hard for John and me because we didn't have the foundation of an established marriage. We had no structure to spring from. We didn't have the strength and stability of a long relationship to fall back on, which is absolutely mandatory if you are going to live and survive in this city."

Washington at the time saw her develop into a reclusive, overweight, angry woman with a cross-prediction to prescription drugs and alcohol. She did the expected rolling of bandages, appeared at the necessary cocktail engagements, but says now she



Elizabeth Taylor in 1981 (left) and after her Betty Ford Clinic cure.

didn't enjoy any of it. "I felt so redundant," she said.

Even today, at 55, newly fortified by her staggering good looks, her controlled diet, her nondrinking, she couldn't imagine coming back to Washington as a senator's wife. "No, no, no, no, no," she said with a rolling laugh. Or as a senator, as some have suggested. "No, I don't think so."

She and Warner are still friends. "We are probably friendlier now than we ever were," she said. She spent a recent weekend with him at the farm in Middleburg. "John always makes sure that I am up to here with fried chicken and mashed potatoes, gravy, corn on the cob. It is my favorite pig-out. I do allow myself a favorite pig-out."

She started to look after herself when she finally took a good look in a three-way mirror some time around 1981. "I realized finally, thank God, that I was being totally self-destructive."

Her plan was to give herself a difficult task. "First I thought,

what can I do that is the most challenging thing? To go on stage would be the most difficult thing in the realm of my possibilities. I did 'The Little Foxes' on stage first. 'But the drinking and eating continued until she finally checked into the Betty Ford Clinic in Palm Springs for addiction to prescription drugs and alcohol as well as food. "Prescription drugs was all part of it. I had had 19 major operations so it has been part of my life since my early 20s."

Soon after she arrived at the center in Palm Springs, the press found out she was there. Before the first story broke, Taylor, dressed in a nightgown and holding Betty Ford's hand, called in a local television station so she could announce on camera what she was doing. "The Betty Ford center is so important a part of my life, it is something separate. It all has to do with my self-destructive behavior."

Now on tour with her new perfume, Elizabeth Taylor's Passion, she's behaving like a film personality cum corporate executive.

She has reason to boast of her success: The fragrance is No. 1 in sales growth in the United States, ranking second only to Giorgio in some cities, even those she hasn't visited. "You can hardly get better than that."

Her tour ends Friday, Oct. 17, she is slated to be on the set of her next film, "Young Toscanini," directed by Franco Zeffirelli, in Rome. She's been taking singing lessons because she plays a soprano in the film and she plays a singer. "I've been working off and on for a month, learning to sing 'Aida,'" she said. "It is pretty hysterical. While the actual singing voice in the film will be that of Aprile Millo, a hot new soprano discovery, Taylor will be singing during filming. Or, at least, trying to. 'I have to lip-synch perfectly and make with the voice so you see the muscles working in my throat. You can see when someone is singing or they are faking. God help the people on the set. It is going to be terrifying. They will send for an ambulance.'"

After the film there are more projects. She's completed one

PEOPLE

Vanessa Redgrave Wins Boston Cancellation Suit

A U.S. federal appeals court awarded Vanessa Redgrave \$12,000 stemming from cancellation of a 1982 performance with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The court rejected the orchestra's claim that it had a right to cancel its contract with Redgrave to narrate Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex" because of concern over her support for the Palestine Liberation Organization. The court, ruling that no arts organization has a First Amendment right to perform without audience interruption, "rejected the orchestra's claim that it had an 'artistic integrity' right to cancel a series of Boston and New York concerts. 'History and experience teach that the risk of cancellations, disruptions and even being the target of vegetable projectiles is inherent in any public performance by artists who seek to entertain and/or educate the public,' the court said.

A Soviet government spokesman said that the single-engine Cessna Markis Rust, 19, flew to Red Square in May will be flown back to Hamburg on Sunday. Rust is now serving a four-year labor camp sentence for the feat.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain will make her first trip to Dallas this weekend to visit her son, Mark, and his wife, Diane. Mrs. Thatcher is expected to be accompanied by her husband, Denis. Mark Thatcher moved to Dallas in 1984, after a short-lived fling in auto racing, to take a reported \$600,000-a-year job promoting Lotus sports cars.

Two Spanish climbers have conquered the 8,091-meter (26,538-foot) Mount Annapurna 13 days after two compatriots accomplished the feat by a different route. Nepal's Ministry of Tourism said Thursday. The ministry said Juan Carlos Ramos, 32, of Valencia and Perez Laffont Francisco José, 38, of Totano reached the summit of the world's ninth tallest peak on Sunday after a nearly seven-hour climb on the mountain's north face. On Oct. 8, Josep Maria Maizte, 26, and Rafael Lopez, 32, both of Tarragona, climbed to the top via the northwest side of the mountain.

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Appears on pages 12 & 13

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48-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89